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Nixon Yields Tapes to Court

By Robert Super

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (UPI).—President Nixon, under intense pressure from Congress and the public, agreed today to turn over to the federal courts the tapes and transcripts of his conversations with aides and staff members during the Watergate break-in and subsequent cover-up.

The surprise announcement was made before Judge Sirica, the federal judge in charge of the case, announced that he would accept the President's offer to turn over the tapes and transcripts to the court.

The President's decision to hand over the tapes was not made solely from the possibility of impeachment, but stemmed from the "whole notion of national concern," he said. He said that it was made after "very painful and agonizing discussions" with the White House staff.

Mr. Sirica said that since the President would comply with the order on the tapes "in every particular," the original compromise which included the Senate committee would not be adhered to. He said that the committee would have to go to court to get the tapes.

Earlier in the day, the Senate Watergate committee filed a brief in the U.S. Court of Appeals on the decision dismissing its suit for lack of jurisdiction. It said the compromise announced by the President Friday did not preclude the following up of the suit in appellate court by the panel.

The President will make a television-radio address to the nation at 9 p.m. EDT tomorrow about the controversy.

The President today promised to comply with an order issued by Judge Sirica on Aug. 29, directing that nine Watergate-related tapes, plus other documents, be turned over to him for examination. The order was upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals on Oct. 12. The suit itself was brought by Mr. Cox on behalf of the grand jury probe of the June, 1972, Watergate break-in and the subsequent cover-up.

In making public the President's position, Mr. Wright told the court: "There would have been those who would have said the President was defying the law, but this President does not defy the law."

The hearing opened with Judge Sirica reading the Appeals Court order and then his own order commanding the President to produce the tapes.

He then asked whether counsel for the President was prepared to file a response.

Mr. Wright told the judge that "as the court is aware, the President filed a response." The White House yesterday had delivered to Judge Sirica a copy of the President's Friday announcement plus a proposed order accepting it. Mr. Wright then told the judge that the response was withdrawn.

Then the constitutional expert shocked the court by announcing that President Nixon had given up his long battle to keep the tapes secret.

Judge Sirica asked whether he could be given some idea of when he would get the tapes and other documents. Mr. Wright replied: "It will be done as expeditiously as possible... a matter of a few days."

Later, Judge Sirica said that he was "very happy" with the President's decision.

On Friday, the President announced that written accounts of the tapes and the tapes themselves would be examined and verified by Sen. John C. Stennis, D. Miss., and the verified accounts would be turned over to both the court and the Senate Watergate committee. The compromise was accepted by the Senate panel chairman, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., and the co-chairman, Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., R., Tenn. It was rejected by Mr. Cox.

The President ordered Mr. Cox to stop all further legal proceedings to try to obtain the tapes and papers.

As a result of the order, Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson resigned. Deputy Attorney General William D. Ruckelshaus was fired—he says he resigned—and the special Watergate prosecutor was dismissed.

Both the special prosecutor and the Senate Watergate committee had subpoenaed the tapes to try to determine whether the President and certain top White House aides were guilty of covering up the Watergate affair. They especially wanted tapes of conversations between former White House Counsel John W. Dean 3d and Mr. Nixon during which, Mr. Dean told the committee, the President indicated his awareness of the Watergate cover-up as early as Sept. 16, 1972.

The White House denied the charge, contending that Mr. Dean's account was incorrect and that he misunderstood the President. The committee and the special

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Judge John J. Sirica

Cease-Fire Is Broken, UN Council Meets

Letter to Nobel Committee

No Peace, Tho Won't Accept Peace Prize

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Oct. 23 (UPI).—Le Duc Tho has rejected the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to him jointly with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger for the Vietnam agreement they negotiated today.

He said that "peace has not yet really been established in South Vietnam." In these circumstances, it is impossible for me to accept... the prize.

Mr. Tho's chief negotiator said, "I will be able to consider acceptance only when the Paris agreement is respected, the arms are reduced and real peace is established in South Vietnam."

The decision and the explanation were disclosed in a letter from Mr. Tho to Mrs. Assa Lomax, president of the Norwegian parliament's Nobel Prize Committee.

Two members of the committee have resigned in protest against the award, an extraordinary gesture, since custom forbids any disclosure of how the prize decision was reached, how committee members voted and whether or not the out-

come was based on unanimity or divided opinion.

Mr. Tho's reaction clearly reflected a careful decision of the North Vietnamese leadership. There had been no comment from Hanoi from the time the prize was announced until the publication of his letter, but the rejection was not surprising to observers familiar with North Vietnam's view of the war and of existing conditions.

The North Vietnamese have consistently taken the position that the Paris agreement was not a compromise settlement but a victory over the United States. They could not therefore have been expected to be pleased at equal honors granted to their representative and that of the belligerents they feel that they defeated, Mr. Kissinger.

Further, they maintain that the United States, through what they consider its puppet, Saigon, holds responsibility for continuing violation of the cease-fire and failure to implement any of its political clauses.

Mr. Tho's letter was released by North Vietnamese sources in Paris.

A note after the letter said coolly that Mr. Tho had also replied to personalities at the United Nations, heads of governments, politicians, writers and foreign journalists who had congratulated him on the prize. "He thanked them and gave them his point of view," it said.

It was not clear from the letter whether Mr. Tho was suggesting that the prize would be acceptable once South Vietnam is actually at peace.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 23 (AP).—Meeting in an emergency session requested by Egypt to discuss the "Israeli violation of the Middle East cease-fire," the Security Council today adopted a Soviet-American resolution renewing its call for an immediate truce.

The two countries' resolution also demanded that the warring armies pull back to the positions they occupied yesterday at 1600 GMT, the time the cease-fire was supposed to have taken effect. It also requested the immediate dispatch of UN observers to see that the cease-fire is carried out.

The session was suspended for 20 minutes at one point when the Soviet and Chinese delegates began shouting at each other.

The Chinese delegate charged that the Security Council was being "juggled at will" by the United States and the Soviet Union and that the resolution they had sponsored was merely "a scrap of paper."

Meeting again after the suspension, the council adopted the Soviet-American measure by a vote of 14 to 0. China abstained.

In Moscow, meanwhile, the Soviet government accused Israel of "flagrant flouting" of the Security Council's call for a cease-fire and warned it of "the gravest consequences" that the continuation of its aggressive actions against Egypt and Syria will entail.

The statement did not elaborate on the "gravest consequences."

The sharp government statement charged that Israel's agreement to the cease-fire resolution was a "gross lie under the cover of which the Israeli military persistently attacked the positions of Egyptian troops as well as peaceful populated localities of Egypt."

These actions, the statement continued, are "a challenge to the peoples of the whole world. Full responsibility for these gross violations of the Security Council's resolution rests with the government of Israel."

Egyptian Ambassador to the UN Gamal Abdel Meguid, who called for the emergency session, told newsmen, "We are asking (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Big 2 Ask Pullback to Truce Lines

Israeli troops patrol ruined street of Egyptian town on west bank of Suez Canal.

Mrs. Meir Wants Immediate Talks

Israel Warns Egypt on Cease-Fire

JERUSALEM, Oct. 23 (UPI).—Premier Golda Meir warned Egypt tonight to observe the standstill cease-fire and come to immediate peace negotiations or "Israel will not be able to hold her peace."

Speaking before the United Nations Security Council went into session to discuss Egypt's complaint that Israel had broken the truce, Mrs. Meir said it was Cairo who, "with premeditation," had continued the fighting after the cease-fire deadline yesterday.

She told a special session of the Knesset (parliament) that the Security Council resolution for the cease-fire provided for an end to the fighting and the beginning of immediate and direct peace talks.

She said the end of the fighting and negotiations "cannot be separated" and that by accepting the resolution, Egypt had committed itself to both.

"Israel demands negotiations immediately on the start of a cease-fire," Mrs. Meir said.

"We still hope that Egypt will honor the obligations it undertook only yesterday," she said in the nationally broadcast address. "However, if Egypt continues hostilities, Israel will not be able to hold her peace."

Cites Offensives

Mrs. Meir reminded the Egyptians that Israel accepted the standstill as its offensive into Egypt was gaining peak momentum, having captured about 500 square miles, some of it stretching to within 37 miles of Cairo.

"It was not we who initiated the timing and clauses of the Security Council's resolution," Mrs. Meir said. "On the fronts, our forces were not in an inferior battle position."

Instead, she said, Israel accepted the cease-fire proposal, in spite of what she called Egypt's "achievement" of capturing a bridgehead on the Israeli-occupied side of the Suez Canal, out of a desire for peace and respect for the United States.

"The forces of the IDF (Israel) west of the Suez Canal constitute a strong military base for the development of operations initiated by us, if required," she said, adding:

"Should Egypt persist in belligerent activity, we shall deem ourselves free to take any action and move called for by the situation..."

New borders must be worked out in direct negotiations with the Arabs under the cease-fire resolution, the Israeli leader insisted, and the new boundaries should be "secure, recognized and agreed boundaries" and not the lines existing before the 1967 war, "which on various fronts give decisive advantages to an aggressor."

She said that "not a single Israeli soldier will be withdrawn from the cease-fire lines until a binding contractual peace agreement is reached."

One of the principal tests of the truce, she said, is the demand for a prisoner exchange—"and there will be no relaxation of our demand that the obligations undertaken by the initiators of the cease-fire be indeed carried out."

Reports from both sides indicated that the combat barely slackened, if at all, after the cease-fire deadline passed at 1600 GMT yesterday.

Last night, Israel charged that Egypt was continuing the firing along the canal. Then Cairo denied the charge, alleging that the Israeli claim was a "pretext" for maintaining the conflict.

This morning Syria accused Israel of shelling and bombing.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Most Combat Reported on Suez Front

From Wire Outlets

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Fighting continued along the Suez Canal and Syrian fronts today, with each side blaming the other for prolonging the war into its 18th day.

Twenty-four hours after the proposed cease-fire deadline, accepted only by Israel and Egypt, the heaviest combat—land and air—appeared to be raging on the front opposing their forces.

Israel said most of the fighting was centered on the southern sector of the canal. On the Syrian front, an AP correspondent on the scene reported that there was an extended lull at noon. Tel Aviv said the Syrian front was generally quiet, with occasional artillery barrages.

However, Israel said its jets struck at the Khan Ayish fuel depot 12 miles north of Damascus, scoring "exact hits" on the Syrian capital's fuel terminal.

Syria, which has not accepted or rejected the proposed cease-fire, reported that the jets were driven off, with 11 of the Israeli planes downed. Tel Aviv claimed 10 Syrian jets destroyed for the day.

Amid 'Intensive Diplomatic Activity'

Kissinger Delays China Trip; U.S. Slows Its Airlift to Israel

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has postponed his trip to China, and "intensive diplomatic activity is under way" as the result of renewed fighting in the Middle East and the apparent breakdown of the cease-fire, the State Department said today.

Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said at a briefing, "I can't say there ever was a time the guns fell silent on the battlefield."

Mr. Kissinger had planned to make his sixth visit to China later this week.

He had planned a news conference today, after returning in the early morning following trips to Moscow and Tel Aviv, but rescheduled it for tomorrow. He gave no reason for postponing today's news conference.

Mr. McCloskey, while registering heightened U.S. concern over new outbreaks of fighting on both the Suez and Golan Heights fronts, said, "There is now intensive diplomatic activity under way to find a means to resolve the conflict on the ground and to implement the Security Council resolution."

The Pentagon meanwhile announced that the United States has reduced the pace of its airlift to Israel, apparently in an attempt to pressure Israel to slow the pace of the fighting.

Officials declined to say how much the airlift, which has been running at approximately 20 flights a day, had been reduced.

A Pentagon spokesman said it was understood that the Soviet Union has also slowed its rate of delivery of arms and equipment to Syria and Egypt.

There were reports over the weekend that the United States and the Soviet Union were attempting a cease-fire through the use of their sizable arms shipments as bargaining weapons.

There was no specific confirmation of that from the Pentagon.

At the same time, the State Department said the United States will continue to supply Israel with weapons, and categorically rejected the suggestion that the United States has conditioned its airlift, which began on Oct. 15, on Israeli acceptance of a cease-fire.

Five Scientists Honored

Nobel Chemistry, Physics Prizes Awarded

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 23 (AP).—British Prof. Geoffrey Wilkinson and German Prof. Ernst Otto Fischer shared the 1973 Nobel prize for chemistry today. The awarding went to Japanese Prof. Kenichi Fukui, American Prof. R. G. W. Norrish, and British Prof. Josephson.

Prof. Wilkinson, 52, and Prof. Fischer, 55, share the \$120,000 prize equally for their work on organometallics. The Swedish Science Academy said they had revolutionized transition metal chemistry during the past two decades, which is also of considerable industrial importance.

They were cited for "pioneering work, performed independently, in the chemistry of the organometallic, so-called sandwich compounds."

The discoveries of Prof. Wilkinson and Prof. Fischer have found practical application in the production of heat-resistant enamels and a more complete combustion of gasoline. Other benefits from their basic research are new formulas for catalysts, new formulas for industrial use.

Work on Compounds

This most essential part of their work, the academy said, the establishment of the new sandwich compound—metal atoms bound to a molecule in a way previously thought impossible. They did not prepare the first sandwich compound themselves as they were the first to grasp the odd nature and importance of the compound and outline it.

That was done in 1952 and during the following 10 years they made the most important contributions in the field, the academy added.

Dr. Josephson, 31, was cited for "his theoretical predictions of the properties of a supercurrent through a tunnel barrier, in particular those phenomena which are generally known as 'Josephson effects.'"

Japanese-born Dr. Esaki, 43, who works with the IBM Corp., and Norwegian-born Dr. Giaever, who works for General Electric, both in the United States, share one half of the \$120,000 prize, while the other half goes to Dr. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Arab Oil Curbs Stir New Atlantic Dissension

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Oct. 23 (NYT).—In the face of cutbacks in oil production by eight Arab states, controls over petroleum exports are proliferating in Western Europe in a situation that is producing new Atlantic dissension.

The question is whether the Western partners can cooperate to assure the minimum needs of all, or whether each nation will go its own way to protect itself in a destructive competition for remaining oil supplies—in what was a tight market even before the war in the Middle East broke out on Oct. 6.

The United States is angry at the European curbs, which are directed mainly against it. Europeans argue that the United States is too extravagant an energy consumer and doesn't need the Arab oil nearly as much as they do.

A British official summed up a widespread feeling on this continent when he said: "It is simply unfair for a nation accounting for 6 percent of the world's population to consume one-third of the world's energy."

The American riposte is that Washington came to the aid of Europe in the 1959-67 oil crisis following the second Arab-Israeli war (in which France and Britain joined Israel in frustrated efforts to retake the Suez Canal), and that it is now Europe's turn to be generous.

Most European nations have stockpiles amounting to at least two months' consumption. In addition, there is another month or two of supplies reckoned to be aboard supertankers that took on oil before the Arab embargoes took effect.

Despite all the talk of cutbacks, the figures show the Arabs are still brandishing their oil weapon warily—or, as the French put it, "like a sword under water"—and the belief is they are seeking maximum effect with only modest action. For one thing, the Arabs are feeling pressure to increase their oil revenues to pay some

of the armament bills that the Soviet Union is pressing.

So far the cutbacks of the eight Arab states—Saudi Arabia, Libya, Algeria, Abu Dhabi, Qatar, Kuwait, Bahrain and Dubai—amount to a half million and two million barrels daily.

The hoarding of eastern Mediterranean oil terminals has additionally stopped the flow of one million barrels daily of Iraqi oil. Altogether, then, with world production normally running only one million barrels daily higher than consumption, a shortfall is already building up of some two million barrels daily as a result of the current crisis.

The cutbacks are primarily aimed at the United States though lately the Arabs have

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News Analysis

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



## News Analysis

## Superpowers' Role Crucial In Solving Mideast Puzzle

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (UPI).—With the Arab and Israeli sides being pressed to negotiate, diplomats in key world capitals are re-examining possible elements for a settlement in the hope of drawing the two sides—both possibly more inflexible than before—toward a compromise.

For although the cease-fire eventually may bring tenuous truce lines to the region, the basic causes of conflict remain and the auspicious birth of generations of hostility have intensified.

Among the possible components of a solution that have been discussed for years are territorial changes, international or superpower peace-keeping forces, bilateral guarantees in the form of security treaties, and, probably the best assurance, the normalization of relations between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

All of these have to be re-examined in the new context created by the fourth war in the Middle East that has made the Arab more confident and the Israelis possibly more determined than ever before to hold on to captured territories.

**Major Ingredient**

The major new ingredient, however, is the decision by the Soviet Union and the United States to act jointly to prevent any overwhelming victory on the battlefield that could have put off prospects for peace indefinitely. By arranging a cease-fire that, it is ever observed, leaves the forces in a crazy-quilt pattern, the superpowers have, in effect, created a stalemate. This leaves room for negotiation that a decisive battle would not have allowed, diplomats say.

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's trip to Israel immediately after his talks in Moscow was believed to have been undertaken to help set in motion the negotiations that were mandated by the Security Council in the resolution approved early yesterday morning. Diplomatic sources said he was probably explaining various U.S. ideas as well as any understandings that may have been reached with the Russians on a possible settlement.

Without such understandings the resolution can only remain an ambiguous document, for it calls for two mutually exclusive actions: First, for the Arabs and Israelis to "start immediately after the cease-fire the implementation of Security Council Resolution 242 in all its parts." Then it mandates "immediately and concurrently with the cease-fire, negotiations... between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices."

**Resolution 242**

The reference to Resolution 242—itsself a document so highly ambiguous that it could not be implemented in the six years since it was approved—stipulated the Arabs "start immediately after the cease-fire the implementation of Security Council Resolution 242 in all its parts." The call for negotiations in the resolution adopted yesterday met an Israeli demand.

The U.S. and Soviet authors of the new resolution must have some idea of how these legalistic formulations can be translated into the give-and-take of reality. For without that the cease-fire can become only a temporary statement of hostility.

The Arabs and Resolution 242 as requiring Israel to relinquish every inch of territory taken during the June, 1967, war. The resolution calls for "withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict."

## Bahrain Cancels Treaty With U.S.

BAHRAIN, Oct. 23 (UPI).—The government of the Persian Gulf island of Bahrain has announced on its radio that it has unilaterally abrogated the 1969 agreement with the United States allowing U.S. Navy ships to use the former British naval base here.

Diplomatic sources believe that U.S. aid to Israel, requested by President Nixon last Friday, was the immediate cause of the move. The 1969 agreement between Bahrain and the United States was signed at a time when Britain's intention to withdraw from the Gulf had been made known.

## Nobel Chemistry, Physics Prizes Awarded

(Continued from Page 1)

Josephson of Cambridge University.

The tunneling phenomena in solids for which the three were singled out belong to the most direct consequences of the laws of modern physics, the awarding body emphasized, the area of quantum physics.

The initial discovery on the tunneling phenomena was made by Dr. Esaki in the late 1950s when he was working for the Sony Corp. in Japan. The next important step was taken by Dr. Giaever in 1960. His experiments gave a very direct evidence for the existence of the so-called energy gap in superconductors.

This was one of the key predictions in the microscopic theory of superconductivity developed by John Bardeen, Leon Cooper and John Robert Schrieffer, who were awarded last year's physics prize for their joint theory.

In later experiments, Dr. Giaever, 44, developed the method into a powerful and ac-

curate spectroscopy to study the detailed properties of superconductors.

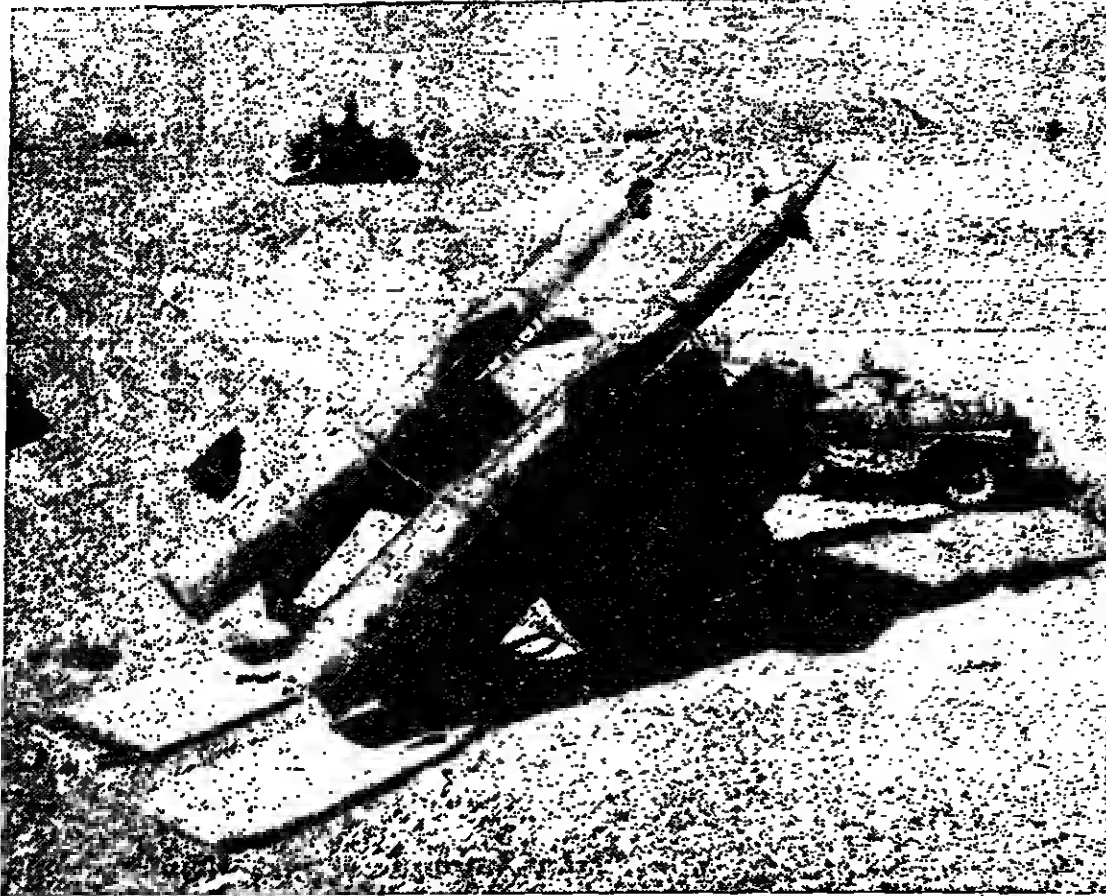
"The discoveries by Giaever, however, left some very important theoretical questions open

**Bonn's Budget To Rise 10.5%**

BOON, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—West Germany's 1974 national budget, placed before parliament today, allows for a 10.5 percent increase in government spending over the current year.

Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt, explaining the planned expenditure of 124.4 billion marks, said it takes equal account of the need for economic stability and social progress.

He said the government intends to maintain its tight credit policy next year and appealed to employers and trade unions to cooperate in the task of stabilizing the economy.



DUMMIES—Plywood and cardboard dummies of anti-aircraft missiles were found by advancing Israeli armored troops at an otherwise evacuated SAM site, some ten miles west of Suez, inside Egypt. Vehicles in the background belong to Israeli forces.

## Israeli Ties Are Severed By Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Ethiopia today broke off diplomatic relations with Israel.

In a declaration from the palace, Emperor Haile Selassie said that diplomatic relations between his country and Israel would remain severed until Israel withdrew from the Arab territories it occupied in the 1967 war.

"We express the hope that all nations will make their maximum contribution toward bringing permanent peace in the Middle East," the emperor's declaration said.

Ethiopia and Israel have long had close cultural ties and the Ethiopian Constitution specifically states that the emperor is directly descended from the union of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

**Israeli Aid**

Many Israelis are currently in Ethiopia administering the aid that Israel has been giving to Addis Ababa.

However, Ethiopia has been under pressure from the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to break its ties with Israel while that country continued to occupy territories belonging to one of the group's member nations, Egypt.

A total of 16 African states have broken ties with Israel in the past 19 months.

Apart from Ethiopia, six other African countries—Rwanda, Dahomey, Upper Volta, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea and the Central African Republic—have severed ties with Israel since the latest fighting erupted Oct. 6. The Malagasy Republic ended its ties with Israel last Saturday and Zaire broke relations Oct. 4.

Israeli Ambassador to Ethiopia Hanan Ayyor was summoned to the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry today and informed officially of the break in diplomatic relations.

**Brink of Catastrophe**

The emperor's declaration said: "In the past few weeks, the world had reached the brink of catastrophe because of the failure to settle the Middle East conflict."

The emperor, while expressing satisfaction that a cease-fire resolution had been adopted by the UN Security Council, said that the serious danger inherent in the Middle East situation had not yet been averted.

Ethiopia had done its best to get Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab territories but it had failed, the emperor's statement said.

"It has been the firm conviction of Ethiopia that as long as Israel remains in the Arab territories it occupied in 1967, a lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved," his statement said.

and this fact inspired the young physicist Brian Josephson, then a graduate student at Cambridge, to make a deep analysis leading to a new calculation of the current waves through a barrier causing the tunneling effects of "particles," the academy said.

"The work of Josephson, published in 1962, predicted completely new and unexpected phenomena in superconductors and in particular the phenomena generally called the 'Josephson Effects.'"

"His theoretical predictions were confirmed by experiments within about a year and they have had a strong influence on the development of physics in recent years."

The academy added that the discoveries of the three physicists have a close relationship although they worked independently.

The physics and chemistry prizes were the last to be announced in this year's round of Nobel awards.

## Arab Oil Boycott of U.S. Seen Unaffected by a Cease-Fire

BEIRUT, Oct. 23 (UPI).—The Arab embargo on oil shipments to the United States would remain in effect even if the cease-fire called in the Middle East war became effective, oil sources said today.

Saudi Arabia and the seven other Arab oil producers who joined in the embargo said they would resume supplying the United States only after Israel withdraws from Arab territories it occupied in 1967 and after the "rights of the Palestinian people" have been restored.

Saudi Arabia, Libya, Algeria, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Bahrain and Qatar joined in the boycott to deny the United States about 6 percent of the oil it has been receiving.

Oil sources said they expected the boycott would remain in effect to allow the Arabs to keep pressure on Israel, through the United States, following a cease-fire.

The Arabs also may use the boycott on shipments to the United States as well as an 11-

nation production cutback now in effect which would affect Western Europe, as leverage to prevent either the Americans or Europeans from re-equipping Israel's armed forces, the oil sources said.

**Kuwait Boycotts Dutch**

KUWAIT, Oct. 23 (UPI).—The Kuwait cabinet today decided to suspend oil shipments to the Netherlands because of an alleged "hostile" attitude by the Dutch toward the Arabs, Minister of State Abdel Aziz Hussein said today.

He said the cabinet "decided to stop all oil shipments to the Netherlands."

Kuwait exports about 11 percent of its oil production of 3.5 million barrels per day to the Netherlands.

Algeria was the first Arab country to suspend oil shipments to the Netherlands and was followed by Iraq. Iraq also nationalized the Dutch share of the Basrah Petroleum Co.

## Arab Oil Cutbacks Causing New U.S.-Europe Dissension

(Continued from Page 1)

singled out the Netherlands because it has acted as a trans-shipment point for American arms to Israel.

The United States takes only about 5 percent of its oil directly

from the Middle East and North Africa—a million barrels daily of a consumption of 18 million barrels—but another 500,000 barrels is shipped indirectly through Europe either as crude or refined products.

**Move Toward Controls**

The major oil shipment points are Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. Italy has already decided to cut exports of kerosene and gasoline, while Belgium and the Netherlands have announced special licensing requirements for petroleum shipments.

Sweden, Spain and even tiny Luxembourg have also moved in the direction of controls.

Normally, the United States buys considerable amounts of heating oil from Europe at this time of the year, and export bans could aggravate shortages for Americans this winter.

Under Common Market rules, petroleum-export restrictions are not permitted by one member country against another. Against third countries, the members can do what they like.

The Europeans have scheduled a series of meetings this week to try to coordinate their oil-shipment policies, but agreement seems unlikely.

European petroleum officials will sit down on Thursday and Friday with their counterparts from the United States and Japan at a meeting of the Oil Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Here, too, the aim will be to coordinate policies, and here, too, the prospects for agreement are bleak.

## Sudanese Free 2 Accused in March Embassy Killings

KHARTOUM, Oct. 23 (AP).—Two of the 10 Palestinian commandos charged with killing the United States ambassador, his assistant and a Belgian here last March have been released for lack of sufficient evidence against them.

Prosecutor General Abdel Moineim Mustafa said Sunday that the magistrate's inquiry which met here a few days ago ordered the release of the car driver, Karam Mahmoud Arnan, and a Palestinian Liberation Organization radio operator, Hassan Ahmed Hussein. The release was at the request of the defense because the evidence against them was scanty," the prosecutor said.

The defense request was made some time ago but the court was able to meet only in the last few days, the prosecutor general said.

## Fighting in Middle East Continues

(Continued from Page 1)

villages on the eastern slopes of Mount Hermon.

Later, an Egyptian communiqué charged that Israel took advantage of the cease-fire to push forward tanks last night in its "bridge" west of the canal. It also alleged shelling and air attacks against Egyptian forces.

The general command of the armed forces, the communiqué said, "declares that these actions are regarded as violations of the cease-fire resolution and a provocation to Egyptian forces which we will be forced to repulse."

Israeli headquarters charged Egypt with "constant violations of the cease-fire... in the (southern) Suez sector of the canal" and said Israeli jets and tanks hammered Egyptian deployments inside Egypt.

In his order of the day, the Israeli Chief of Staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, said that the United Nations Security Council had not convened to debate Arab "aggression" but that the Arabs "and their friends hastened to demand cessation of the fighting... once they realized that they were close to defeat."

"Syria's army has been badly beaten and Egypt's is close to defeat," Gen. Elazar said, but "our victory is not yet complete." Israel's aim was "security and peace," he said.

Israel's top war commentator, former intelligence chief Gen. Haim Herzog, said on the national radio that the renewed warfare was "not a tactical shattering" of the cease-fire. The general said the Egyptians were trying to "hide up" their ragged and uneven lines, and cut-off units of Egypt's third army, near the city of Suez, were trying to fight their way to rejoin their main force.

"The process of settling down—after a cease-fire—usually takes a number of days," Gen. Herzog said. Both the Israelis and Egyptians, he added, had fought to extend their gains in the final few hours before yesterday's cease-fire deadline.

Maj. Gen. Shlomo Gazit, an Israeli military command spokesman, told a briefing tonight that the responsibility for the fighting lay with the Egyptian Third Army positioned between Ismailia and Suez, on the southern end of the canal.

"I don't really know what's going on," he declared. But he thought that the Egyptians were trying to reopen the Suez-Cairo road, which the Israeli advance had cut off.

"For all practical purposes, there is no cease-fire on the southern half of the Suez front," Gen. Gazit declared. But, he added, there were hardly any cease-fire breaches by the Egyptian 3d Army to the north, above Ismailia.

He said 10 Egyptian jets were shot down today.

Gen. Gazit said of the Egyptian complaint to the UN Security Council: "If someone is not observing the cease-fire, it's Maj. Gen. Abdel Munem Wazel, the Egyptian 3d Army commander."

He said Gen. Wazel's men, defending the Egyptian heartland against Israeli troops as close as 37 miles to Cairo, had launched systematic attacks all along the front beginning at 10 minutes past the cease-fire deadline.

He said Gen. Wazel had apparently ordered a general offensive, including artillery barrages, ambushes and bazooka raids.

"By seven this morning, we were rather fed up and asked our air force to intervene," Gen. Gazit said.

Another of the Egyptian communiqués issued today said:

"Enemy tanks and forces opened fire in several sectors of the front in violation of the cease-fire resolution. Enemy planes bombed our positions west of the canal and this is regarded as another violation of the cease-fire."

"Our forces returned the fire and fighting was still continuing at the time this communiqué was issued at 10:45 a.m. (GMT)."

An Egyptian communiqué late tonight said:

"The enemy violations of the

cease-fire continued throughout the day. The enemy continued firing on the positions of our forces east and west of the canal, and used in their aggression large numbers of warplanes, tanks and artillery.

"Our forces intercepted them and there air and land battles took place in which formations of our planes, tanks and artillery and air defense systems took part. The enemy lost in these battles seven planes—three Mirages and four Phantoms—and a large number of tanks."

Cairo's International airport, which was reopened for traffic last night, was closed again today, according to airport sources. Only one plane—a Saudi Arabian craft coming from Jidda—was able to land before the

able to land before the plane was closed again.

Egyptians born between 1939 and 1945 who have not yet been called into the armed forces were asked today by the Egyptian navy command to present themselves to the army.

"Those of you who are drafted yet should report immediately to join your brethren now fighting the enemy side the country," the state carried by the Middle East Agency said.

Libya Premier in Cairo

BEIRUT, Oct. 23 (UPI).—Libyan Premier Muammar Qaddafi arrived in Cairo today, the Israeli news agency reported from Cairo.



FORTUNES OF WAR—Israeli soldier on the west bank of the Suez Canal kicks an Egyptian prisoner's dog. He refused to leave his master. Scores of dogs were kept by the Egyptians on the Suez Canal defense line.

## UN Security Council Meets On Cease-Fire Violations

(Continued from Page 1)

for the council meeting because the Israelis have violated the cease-fire yesterday and they are trying to enlarge the area they hold west of the canal."

He said that the Israelis started violating the cease-fire soon after it took effect yesterday.

"They brought in some reinforcements and we were obliged to repel them," he added. "The fighting is still going on."

The council session, scheduled for noon, was postponed for four hours while Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik sought agreement to his proposal from the United States, Russia's co-sponsor of the original call for a cease-fire.

Diplomats said U.S. Ambassador John A. Scali withheld agreement to the pullback while awaiting instructions from Washington.

Most of the reported territorial gains since Monday's original cease-fire deadline have been in the Sinai, but diplomats said it would be almost impossible to determine what the cease-fire positions were at the time of the original cease-fire.

The Soviet proposal also asked UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to reactivate the UN observer force, some of which was recalled to Cairo after the war broke out.

Meanwhile, the whereabouts of Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin remained a mystery.

The Israeli news agency quoted sources in Beirut as saying that Mr. Kosygin had returned to Cairo to renew his conferences with Egyptian leaders. But a spokesman for the Soviet Council of Ministers told newsmen in Moscow that the premier was working at his desk in the Kremlin.

Mr. Kosygin spent four days on a secret mission to Cairo last week and returned to Moscow Friday. But he did not take part in the

Saturday and Sunday meeting between Communist party leader Leonid L. Brezhnev and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. The Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram said that Mr. Kosygin visited Damascus shortly before his visit, until after he met with Syrian President Hafez Assad.

**Kuwait Rejects Truce**

KUWAIT, Oct. 23 (AP).—Kuwait today joined Iraq in rejecting the Middle East cease-fire.

Minister of State Abdel Hussein said that Kuwait also rejected Security Council Resolution 242 of November, 1947, which changed the position of the Middle East.

Mr. Hussein said, however, that Kuwait, which sent a contingent of troops to fight the Egyptians, would not join any Arab country that accepted a truce.

**Cuba Sends Physicians**

MIAMI, Oct. 23 (AP).—Cuba Premier Fidel Castro said yesterday that his government has sent physicians and medical technicians to the Middle East to help the Arab people.

Mr. Castro said that if the Cuban medical personnel was working in civilian hospitals with military units.

**Jet Crashes in City**

FORTALEZA, Brazil, Oct. 23 (UPI).—A Brazilian Air Force jet crashed Sunday in a residential area in this northern city, killing at least 10 people, including six children, and pilot.

**Uganda Reports Invasion Plan by U.S., U.K., Israel**

KAMPALA, Oct. 23 (UPI).—President Idi Amin today ordered all British or American nationals in Uganda without identification cards arrested and held in military custody, Radio Uganda said.

Gen. Amin's directive came after a military spokesman reported a planned invasion of Uganda by a combined force of American, British and Israeli commandos, the radio said.

The military spokesman, quoting "reliable information" from Britain and the United States, said that the force planned to stop and refuel in Kenya without the Kenyan government's knowledge and then launch a surprise attack on Uganda, the radio said.

The radio said that the military spokesman warned that any aircraft flying to or over Uganda would be "shot down."

In London, a Foreign Office spokesman dismissed the invasion allegation.

"It's utter piffle," he said.

**WEATHER**

ALBANY	0-5	Partly
ALBUQUERQUE	10-20	Clear
ANCONA	22-32	Cloudy
ATLANTA	22-32	Cloudy
BALTIMORE	24-33	Partly
BIRMINGHAM	24-33	Partly
BOSTON	24-33	Partly
BUFFALO	24-33	Partly
CHICAGO	24-33	Partly
CINCINNATI	24-33	Partly
CLEVELAND	24-33	Partly
DALLAS	24-33	Partly
DENVER	24-33	Partly
DETROIT	24-33	Partly
EL PASO	24-33	Partly
HONOLULU	24-33	Partly
KANSAS CITY	24-33	Partly
LAKE CHARLES	24-33	Partly
LOS ANGELES	24-33	Partly
MEMPHIS	24-33	Partly
MILWAUKEE	24-33	Partly
MINNEAPOLIS	24-33	Partly
MOBILE	24-33	Partly
MONTREAL	24-33	Partly
MURKIN	24-33	Partly
NASHVILLE	24-33	Partly
NEW ORLEANS	24-33	Partly
NEW YORK	24-33	Partly
OKLAHOMA CITY	24-33	Partly
PHILADELPHIA	24-33	Partly
PITTSBURGH	24-33	Partly
RICHMOND	24-33	Partly
SAN ANTONIO	24-33	Partly
SAN FRANCISCO	24-33	Partly
SARASOTA	24-33	Partly
SEATTLE	24-33	Partly
SHEPHERDSVILLE	24-33	Partly
SINGAPORE	24-33	Partly
SPRINGFIELD	24-33	Partly
ST. LOUIS	24-33	Partly
TAMPA	24-33	Partly
TORONTO	24-33	Partly
WASHINGTON	24-33	Partly
WICHITA	24-33	Partly
WINDYBROOK	24-33	Partly
YAKIMA	24-33	Partly



# Continued Nixon Move Seen Slowing Down Buildup of Ouster Calls in House

By Fred Farns

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (UPI)—President Nixon's sudden decision to surrender to the Judiciary Committee's impeachment proposals, is seen by many as a sign that the buildup of ouster calls in the House is slowing down.

But the move is also seen as a sign that the House is not yet ready to take the next step in the impeachment process.

House Speaker Carl Albert said today that the House is not yet ready to take the next step in the impeachment process.

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Agnew's resignation, is next in line of presidential succession, said today after a Democratic leadership meeting that he was confident that the Judiciary Committee would begin weighing the impeachment proposals promptly.

Wags on Haste  
But he added: "For the Congress to act in a reckless or hasty manner would further embarrass the President."

"In my opinion, the President's act of Saturday was unfortunate," Rep. Albert said. "It seems to me to contribute to a division among the American people at a time when the leadership of the nation should be united."

The 23-member Democratic Steering Committee of the House, to which the Constitution gives the power to initiate impeachment proceedings, had met in closed session under Rep. Albert's leadership and decided on a three-pronged course for the House Judiciary Committee:

• A study to determine if the President has committed offenses warranting the start of hearings on evidence that might be presented by those seeking his ouster.

• A study of the possibility of creating a new Watergate prosecutor's office, independent of executive-branch control, to continue the investigation conducted by Mr. Cox.

• Continuation of research leading toward confirmation hearings on Mr. Nixon's nomination of Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R., Mich., to succeed Mr. Agnew as vice president.

While Rep. Walde said that he opposed the leadership-ordered inquiry approach toward impeachment proceedings, others on Capitol Hill voted relief today at events which seemed to slow down the development of an ouster.

After the White House decision to surrender the Watergate tapes and documents to a federal court, Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., the 1964 Republican presidential candidate, epitomized the sentiment of many Nixon supporters by commenting: "Thank God!"

Rep. Lawrence Hogan, R., Md., who like Rep. Walde is a member of the Judiciary Committee, told an interviewer that he felt "the only possible grounds for impeachment would be the defiance of a judiciary order from the judicial branch. If that's removed, the grounds for impeachment are removed," he said.

Rep. E. F. Sisk, D., Calif., said that the President's action today "doesn't change anything. My concern about impeachment stems from his firing of Mr. Cox. I propose to press for an investigation and to try to make a determination once and for all whether the President is impeachable under the Constitution."

And Democratic Senator Philip A. Hart of Michigan, Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Birch Bayh of Indiana and some colleagues said that the firing of Mr. Cox and dismantling of his office still leaves the President in the position of being the sole investigator of accusations against his own administration.

During the White House press briefing, Mr. Haig said that there were two basic reasons why the President decided to yield.

He said that on the domestic

front, the issue "had progressively begun to polarize our body politic" and that the polarization was getting worse. In addition, there was the possibility of an impeachment move that could have given the presidency to "a party which did not win November's election."

On the international front, Mr. Haig said, "any foreign leader, whether he be friend or potential foe, must in a period of turmoil

here at home make his calculations without the unity, the permanency, the strength and resilience of this government."

He emphasized that "for these two fundamental reasons and no others," Mr. Nixon acted.

Today's agreement to hand over the tapes is expected to take much of the force from the drive to impeach Mr. Nixon. In addition, it appeared to end a constitutional crisis that pitted Mr. Nixon against the Congress and the courts on issues of separation of powers, confidentiality of presidential conversations, and the rights of grand juries to obtain evidence in a criminal proceeding.

The decision to hand over the tapes to Judge Sirica, according to Mr. Wright, was made at almost the last minute. Until yesterday, the President was firm in his desire to give up only verified written accounts.

Speaking of the reversal, a White House source said that Mr. Wright "didn't find out until 12:30 this afternoon himself."

The announcement came less than two hours later.

Judge Sirica was reported to have been studying the possibility of a contempt citation against the President and possible fines and jail terms he could impose if the President did not obey the court order.

In a morning session of the court, Judge Sirica had called the two Watergate grand juries before him and told them: "You are not dismissed except by this court on completion of your work."

The judge said that he called the two panels, one formed immediately after the Watergate burglary and the other in August of this year, to explain their status following the events of the weekend.

"You remain operative and intact," he declared. "You are still grand juries and grand juries still function."

After Judge Sirica addressed the juries, a law professor asked permission to file a motion calling for the appointment of a special counsel to the grand jury to fill the place vacated by the firing of special prosecutor Cox.

The judge refused. "If the court feels it is necessary," he said, it can appoint a special counsel without outside assistance.



Former Attorney General Elliot Richardson in his nationally televised news conference from the Great Hall of the Justice Department in Washington yesterday.

Attorney General Henry Petersen, who had conducted it before Mr. Cox was appointed.

Asked for his view of that shift, Mr. Richardson said: "I don't have any doubt that the investigation will continue. There really is not, in my view, any problem with the integrity or the courage or the determination of Mr. Petersen or those working with him to do this job."

"The problem is one of public reception and public confidence and, of course, these were the reasons why in the first place I believed that a special prosecutor should be appointed and certainly I maintain that those problems remain and point again to the same result."

Asked whether he agreed with the feeling of some Nixon supporters that Mr. Cox, who had been solicitor general under the late President John F. Kennedy, had engaged in a "witch hunt" for partisan political reasons, Mr. Richardson said that he did not. There was, he said, no "intention... to 'get' Richard Nixon."

Asked whether the President's tapes compromise proposal and firing of Mr. Cox had not amounted to a further "cover-up" on Watergate, Mr. Richardson said that the President felt that the principle of confidentiality was of fundamental importance to the presidency.

The President considered Mr. Cox's rejection of the compromise proposal as "unreasonable" and felt that if he could not bring the constitutional issue to a conclusion by the compromise plan, "his only course was to discharge" Mr. Cox, Mr. Richardson said.

Mr. Cox had left a farewell party for him at the special pro-

secution force's office today when the Nixon decision to surrender the tapes was announced. "I know that all citizens will be happy, as I am, that the President wisely chose to respect the rule of law," Mr. Cox said.

Mr. Cox promised to remain in Washington as long as he believes his presence "will help make clear the very fundamental questions facing our constitutional system."

Today, for the second straight day, demonstrators calling for impeachment rallied in front of the White House. Passing motorists responded to demonstrators' signs that read "book for impeachment" by tooting their horns. Even some buses joined in the din. About 200 demonstrators marched.

A public-opinion poll conducted by veteran pollster Oliver Quayle for the National Broadcasting Co. showed that 44 percent of nearly 1,000 Americans questioned Sunday favored Mr. Nixon's impeachment while 43 percent opposed it, with 13 percent undecided.

The poll also reported that 75 percent of those queried disapproved of Mr. Nixon's weekend acts while only 16 percent approved, with 9 percent not sure.

Western Union said that a record total of 71,000 telegrams had been received in its Washington office about the Cox firing in the 36 hours following his ouster—58,000 for Capitol Hill, 6,000 for the White House and a backlog of 15,000 that was being processed.

The White House was asked for a rundown of telegrams it had received. Aides said that it would take time to gather the information.

# Memo Linked to Milk Price Supports Dairy Men Pledged Nixon Donation

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (UPI)—The White House expected—and apparently had been promised—\$2 million in campaign contributions from the milk producers who benefited from a controversial increase in milk support prices in 1971.

According to a long-secret White House memo, the dairy industry made an original "commitment" of \$2 million for the President's re-election effort.

The memo also shows that top White House aides and fund raisers were still hoping to collect \$1 million from dairy co-op representatives even after the filing of a lawsuit charging that a political payoff had been made.

Dated Feb. 1, 1972, the memo was written by former White House aide Gordon Strachan to then White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman.

By then, the three dairy co-ops that won the increase in price supports the previous spring had given a total of \$332,500 for Mr. Nixon's campaign, most of it to dummy committees secretly organized on the President's behalf.

As a result of those contributions, Ralph Nader and several consumer groups filed suit in federal court here on Jan. 24, 1972, demanding a rollback of the government's milk price supports. They charged that the support price had been raised in return for donations to the President's campaign.

The growing publicity about the milk money evidently bothered Herbert W. Kalmbach, then the President's personal lawyer and secretly one of his chief fund raisers.

Kalmbach is very concerned about his involvement in the milk producers' situation," Mr. Strachan reported to Mr. Haldeman in the Feb. 1 memo.

Mr. Strachan then alluded to Harold Nelson, who was then in the process of bowing out as general manager of Associated Milk Producers Inc. (AMPI), the biggest dairy co-op involved, and Jake Jacobsen, a longtime White House aide in the Johnson administration who was then an attorney for AMPI.

"He (Mr. Kalmbach) believes that Jacobsen and Nelson will deliver, though they have cut the original 2,000 commitment back to 1,000," Mr. Strachan wrote.

Mr. Strachan's lawyer, John M. Bray, declined to make his client available for comment, but he said the figures undoubtedly represented \$2 million and \$1 million. Mr. Bray said Mr. Strachan's "short-hand in political matters was always to leave out the last three zeroes and drop the dollar sign."

Mr. Strachan himself told the Senate Watergate committee last July 23: "On almost all of the memoranda that I wrote to Mr. Haldeman, I would leave off the last three zeroes, because usually the figures that we were dealing with were very, very large."

At the time the Strachan memo was written, AMPI, a mush-

rooming "super co-op" with more than 40,000 member farms in 20 states, had given \$202,500 to Mr. Nixon's campaign through its political arm, the Trust for Agricultural and Political Education (TAPPE) of San Antonio, Texas.

Two other co-ops, Mid-America Dairyman Inc. and Dairyman Inc., had contributed \$65,000 each through their political arms.

Testimony in various litigation involving AMPI indicates that the commitment was made early in 1971, before the increase in price supports, though the exact figure was never obtainable. William A. Dobrovir, the attorney pressing the Nader suit, said it seems to have been a collective pledge for all three co-ops. Records in that case, for example, show that TAPPE loaned \$80,000 to the Agricultural and Dairy Educational Political Trust (ADEPT), the political arm of Mid-America Dairyman.

Dairy co-op leaders have said the decision added roughly \$500 million to \$700 million to the income of dairy farmers.

In his memo to Mr. Haldeman some 10 months later Mr. Strachan reported that "Kalmbach's concern" about further involvement centered around press disclosures of an earlier, secret White House funding operation from the basement of a Washington townhouse for 1970 Republican Senate candidates.

"Kalmbach," Mr. Strachan wrote, "will accept the risk of being subpoenaed by the court in connection with the Nader milk suit. The attorney general believes Kalmbach should continue to handle the milk project, but Kalmbach wants your advice."

Mr. Strachan concluded the note with the recommendation "that Kalmbach not be involved in the milk project because of the risk of disclosure."

# Youth Acquitted Of Murder Tied To Rape-Suicide

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23 (AP)—A criminal court jury has acquitted a 17-year-old boy of murder charges in connection with the suicide of a 75-year-old woman three months after she had been raped.

In an apparently unprecedented action, a grand jury had charged 17-year-old James Williams Jr. with murder after the woman leaped to her death. Williams had already been charged with rape when the suicide occurred.

Police said the rape victim, Mrs. Alison Laing, of Baltimore, was raped and robbed of \$1.59 last October as she walked to church.

Criminal Court Judge James A. Perroti returned a verdict of not guilty last week in connection with the rape charges. As a result, prosecutors said they doubt that it will be possible to successfully prosecute the murder charge against the teenager.

A policeman said he had witnessed a suspect scaling a wall near the scene of the rape. A description of the suspect was distributed and young Williams was arrested about three blocks from the scene, according to testimony in the trial.

Young Williams denied raping Mrs. Laing. He said that he had been walking in the area on his way to a friend's home.

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Kent, Kenton, Kenton, and Kenton (100 mm)

# Nixon Yields to Court Order on Tapes

(Continued from Page 1)

prosecutor requested the tapes in order to attempt to determine who was telling the truth. The Senate panel's suit, however, was dismissed by Judge Sirica, who claimed lack of jurisdiction in the case.

During the White House press briefing, Mr. Haig said that there were two basic reasons why the President decided to yield.

He said that on the domestic

front, the issue "had progressively begun to polarize our body politic" and that the polarization was getting worse. In addition, there was the possibility of an impeachment move that could have given the presidency to "a party which did not win November's election."

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## Four Justices Call It Too Vague

## High Court Minority Assails Obscenity Ruling

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP).—The division of the Supreme Court over obscenity again became public today with an accusation by four justices that the court has fashioned rules too vague to follow.

The accusation came just a few months after a new majority attempted to bring what it called more definite standards to the controversy.

"Every author, every book-seller, every movie exhibitor, and perhaps every librarian is now at the mercy of the local police force's conception of what appears to be the 'prudent interest' or is 'patently offensive,'" wrote Justice William O. Douglas.

He was joined in the dissent by Justices William J. Brennan Jr., Thurgood Marshall and Potter Stewart.

In a series of decisions last June, the court's majority said local standards of propriety should apply in determining what is obscene and it removed the stringent requirement that the work be judged obscene in its own right.

It must be found utterly without redeeming social value.

## Inhibit Freedoms

Justice Douglas noted recent court decisions which pointed out that vague laws inhibit the exercise of guaranteed freedoms, "trap the innocent by not providing fair warning" and delegate basic policy matters to police-

men and the courts for subjective judgment.

The exceptions to the First Amendment written into the Constitution by the majority... could not more clearly exhibit these evils of vagueness," Justice Douglas wrote.

The complaint about the effect of last June's decisions came as the court majority routinely processed 11 obscenity cases still on its docket.

The court either remanded the cases for reconsideration in light of last June's decision or let the lower court decisions stand.

Justice Douglas's special fire on the question of vagueness was prompted by a case from Montgomery, Ala., in which James M. Truitt was sentenced to a year in jail and an \$8,000 fine for selling allegedly obscene material. His case was sent back to the state court for reconsideration under the court's new obscenity decision.

The court today also refused to

## 40 in Bus Feared Dead

BELEM, Brazil, Oct. 23 (UPI).—Police said today at least 40 persons were feared dead in this northern Brazilian state of Para after a bus being ferried across the Capim River on a large raft overturned and plunged into the water. The bus was carrying 30 laborers.

interfere with contempt-of-court fines assessed against two newsmen for reporting on a public hearing.

Over the objection of Justice Douglas, the court refused to hear an appeal from two Baton Rouge, La., newsmen. They claimed that a federal district court order against reporting on the 1971 hearing was an obvious violation of First Amendment freedoms. They reported despite the order and were each fined \$300.

## Unconstitutional Ban

The U.S. Circuit Court at New Orleans struck down the ban on unconstitutionality, but said the newsmen, Larry Dickinson of the Baton Rouge State-Times, and Gibbs Adams, of the Baton Rouge Morning Advocate, should have appealed it before reporting on the hearing. The circuit ruled that the two men were in contempt.

Allowing the decision to stand, lawyers for the defendants argued before the Supreme Court, "would arm courts with the power to authorize patently impermissible prior restraints on the exercise of First Amendment rights through the use of the contempt power and, thus, allow them to accomplish indirectly what the Constitution flatly prohibits them doing directly."

In other decisions, the court:

• Agreed to decide whether states may lawfully give tax

## Senator Would End Election of Vice-Presidents

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP).—A proposed constitutional amendment to end the popular election of the vice-president was introduced today by Sen. Robert P. Griffin, R., Mich.

The proposal would have the president-elect, prior to his inauguration, nominate a vice-president subject to confirmation by Congress.

The 23rd Amendment to the Constitution provides for such a process for filling a vacancy in the vice-presidency. Sen. Griffin's proposal would have every vice-president chosen in such a fashion.

breaks to widows that are denied to widowers.

• Upheld a lower court order prohibiting the sale of liquor on Amtrak trains crossing Kansas.

• Agreed to expand its examination of the constitutionality of military laws by accepting for review the case of Dr. Howard B. Levy, who was convicted in 1967 for refusing to train men bound for Vietnam.

• Let stand a state supreme court decision that struck down New Jersey's method of financing public education largely through local property taxes.

## French TV-Radio Head Fired, Minister Shifted After Row

By Nan Robertson

PARIS, Oct. 23 (NYT).—A major struggle over political control of France's state-owned television and radio monopoly led today to the dismissal of both antagonists.

Minister of Information Philippe Malaud was shifted to a minor cabinet post and Arthur Conte, director of the national broadcasting network, was fired after serving only 18 months of the three-year term to which he was appointed by Prime Minister Pierre Messmer.

Mr. Conte, a former Socialist deputy turned Gaullist, assailed the government earlier this month for "intolerable" political interference with his staff's handling of news, reportedly on the Middle East war and some touchy domestic issues.

He was the first of 12 directors in the history of the Office of French Radio and Television to denounce publicly political pressure by the government, which pays for its operations. France has no private radio or television stations.

## Leftist Views Changed

Mr. Malaud, the ousted information minister, moved to the less sensitive post of civil service minister, had called one of the network's radio services "a den of Communists" and said there were leftist tendencies in televi-

sion treatment of current events. Mr. Malaud and others, in the face of the network's mounting deficits, also accused Mr. Conte of financial mismanagement.

Mr. Conte in turn charged that the threats of some members of the ruling Gaullist party to block parliament's approval of part of his 1974 budget amounted to "financial blackmail."

Today, President Georges Pompidou and his prime minister temporarily solved their increasingly embarrassing predicament by firing both officials. Mr. Malaud is being replaced as information minister by Jean-Philippe Lecat, a deputy finance minister and former government spokesman.

There is no indication so far on who will be Mr. Conte's successor.

Mr. Conte's dismissal is particularly ironic. When he was appointed the network's director in July, 1972, it was widely believed that he would keep the broadcasting monopoly in line with the political interests of the Gaullist state.

One of his first acts was to fire Pierre Desgraupes, a director of newscasts with a national reputation for objective reporting, who was critical of the government when it seemed called for. In recent months, however,



Arthur Conte

Mr. Conte has built himself up as a defender of French broadcasting's independence and won the loyalty of the majority of his employees. There are 17,000 employees of the network throughout France.

On Oct. 15, Mr. Conte announced after a board meeting: "I can no longer put up with certain political interference which has taken place in an intolerable way on some section heads and journalists."

Mr. Conte said he had found the situation so impossible that he had sought an urgent meeting with President Pompidou, and that the president had assured him of complete support. The Elysee Palace issued no comment on the meeting.

Over the years, the press of every political hue has criticized French broadcasting for its timidity, dreary programming and lack of intellectual substance.

Now its financial woes are growing. Budgeting and cost control errors will produce a deficit this year of slightly under \$10 million and a loss that may go as high as \$40 million in 1974.

## Four Fire Bombs Found in London

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP).—A department store in northwest London was evacuated today while police experts defused an incendiary bomb, the second found in the store in 24 hours.

The device was discovered by an employee in her locker when she arrived for work at the British Home Stores in the Wembley district. The nearby Marks and Spencer store, in which two incendiaries were found yesterday, was also evacuated for a second search.

The four bombs were successfully defused. Police said they believed they had been planted by groups affiliated with the Irish Republican Army.

The discovery of the devices broke an 18-day lull in the bomb attacks in London and the Midlands. The attacks started in August.

## U.S., Soviet Delegates Hold SALT Meeting

GENEVA, Oct. 23 (UPI).—U.S. and Soviet negotiators met for one hour today for the 43rd meeting of the current round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT-2). The next meeting was scheduled for Friday.

U.S. spokesmen announced that Sidney N. Graybeal, one of the six main American negotiators, has been replaced by Ralph Earle 2d, Mr. Graybeal's deputy. Mr. Graybeal is the chief U.S. representative on the bilateral committee established to supervise agreements reached in the first round of SALT.

## Faulkner Gets New Support From Party

## Vote Backs Sharing Power With Catholics

BELFAST, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Former Northern Ireland Premier Brian Faulkner won a narrow vote of confidence tonight for his policy of sharing power between Protestants and Catholics in the province's new executive.

Mr. Faulkner thus retained his leadership of the traditionally Protestant Unionist party, which ruled Northern Ireland for 56 years before Britain took control last year.

A move within the Unionist standing committee to reject the power-sharing concept espoused by Mr. Faulkner was defeated by 132 votes to 105.

Mr. Faulkner said later he regarded the 27-vote majority as a decisive victory, but opponents asserted it was a hollow success. "I have gained the Protestant opinion in the province, but not the Catholic," he said.

Mr. Faulkner is engaged in a series of talks with leaders of the mainly Catholic Social Democratic and Labor party and the moderate Alliance party on the formation of a 12-man executive to run the province.

The next round of discussions is set for next week.

## Bomb Wrecks Locomotive

BELFAST, Oct. 23 (UPI).—A bomb blast today wrecked a locomotive of a Dublin-to-Belfast freight train which earlier had been hijacked near Northern Ireland's border with the Irish Republic, the British Army said.

The blast came as bomb disposal experts edged through the train's cars looking for explosives which, spokesmen said, they feared the gunmen had left on the train.

The army spokesman said he had no word of any casualties in the blast.

The train was hijacked near Melgh, south of Newry. Nothing was taken and there were no injuries, but police received an anonymous warning that a bomb had been planted on the train, which was halted soon afterward and ringed by troops.

The incident caused severe disruption of rail services between the republic and Northern Ireland.

Shortly before the blast ripped through the driving compartment, two other blasts rocked the area in the vicinity of the halted train, the army spokesman said.

In Londonderry, gunmen today shot and wounded two soldiers, the army said. A spokesman said neither soldier was seriously hurt. Troops returned the fire but claimed no hits, he said.

In Portadown, a gang of armed men held up guards at an army barracks and escaped with arms and ammunition. An army spokesman said the 12 raiders who said they were members of the outlawed Protestant Ulster Volunteer Force, made off with four modern rifles, two sub-machine guns, pistols and ammunition.

The barracks housed the local unit of the Ulster Defense Regiment, a part-time unit of the British Army.

## Leone Visits Netherlands

THE HAGUE, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—The president of Italy, Giovanni Leone, and his wife arrived here today by air for a four-day state visit to the Netherlands.

## Obituaries

## U.K.-Born Nellie Sengupta, 86, Strove in India to Oust British

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23 (AP).—Nellie Sengupta, 86, a Briton who with her husband actively sought to expel the British from India, died today in a Calcutta hospital.

Mrs. Sengupta and her husband, the late Deshpriya J. M. Sengupta, were married in 1903 and were associated in the early part of the century with Mohan- das Gandhi's Indian National Congress party.

She was elected Congress party president in 1933, when the party was declared illegal by the British government. After the partition of the subcontinent in 1947 established Pakistan, she lived in Chittagong, East Pakistan, until 1970, when she came to Calcutta for medical treatment.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi led the mourners for Mrs. Sengupta.

"That a daughter of England became the president of the Congress was a tribute not only to her own personal qualities of courage and dedication but to the unique nature of our freedom struggle," Mrs. Gandhi said.

## Dr. Robert F. Loeb

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (NYT).—Dr. Robert F. Loeb, 78, the Bard professor of medicine emeritus and former chairman of the Department of Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, died Sunday at his home.

Dr. Loeb, considered one of the nation's leading medical teachers, was a specialist in diseases of metabolism and was widely known as a clinician and clinical investigator. In 1922, he was one of a group of physicians at Columbia who administered the first insulin treatment for diabetes.

Ten years later, Dr. Loeb first

demonstrated the role of the adrenal glands in the control of salt and water metabolism. He went on to demonstrate the patients with Addison's disease could be kept alive by having large quantities of salt in their diet. Until then, Addison's disease was invariably fatal.

During World War II, Dr. Loeb served as chairman of the Board for Coordination of Malaria Studies. Studies under his direction led to the development of chloroquine and a number of other important anti-malaria drugs still in use today.

Born in Chicago on March 11, 1895, Dr. Loeb studied at the University of Chicago. After five years, he entered Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated magna cum laude in 1915. He served his internship at Massachusetts General Hospital and in 1921, after a year at Johns Hopkins Hospital, joined the staff of Columbia University as Presbyterian Hospital.

Dr. Loeb continued to teach and do research at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center until his retirement as chairman of the Department of Medicine in 1960. From 1947 to 1960, he was a co-editor of the Cecil-Loeb Textbook of Medicine. He was the editor of Martin's "Principles and Practice of Physical Diagnosis" and in 1962, he served as Regius Professor of medicine at Oxford University.

The recipient of numerous degrees from numerous universities, including Harvard, Columbia, Oxford, and the University of Paris and Strasbourg, Dr. Loeb was cited by Harvard in 1969 as "a man whose career epitomized both the compassion and the brilliance of medical science."

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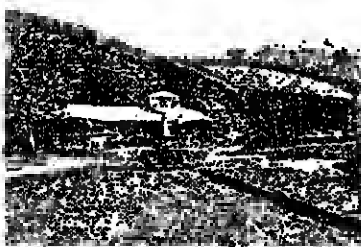
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## Problem: A Pregnant White Whale With an Infection

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (UPI)—Frances, the New York Aquarium's precious, pregnant beluga whale, is sick, but aquarium officials believe that, like thousands of New Yorkers, she has nothing more serious than an upper respiratory infection.

A week ago, the 20-foot-long, 1,500-pound white whale stopped eating. Instead of her normal daily ration of 40 to 60 pounds of fish, she just nibbled on an occasional herring. Aside from her lack of appetite, her activity level has remained normal, and whale watchers at the aquarium have seen nothing unusual in her behavior.

A blood test taken last Wednesday indicated the possibility of an infection—her blood contained more than the usual number of white blood cells, which help to fight off infectious organisms. But chemical analysis of her blood was normal, pointing away from the likelihood of a chronic internal problem, or difficulty with the fetus, she is presumed to be carrying, William Flynn, the aquarium's curator, said.



Frances, the pregnant whale at New York's aquarium.

A physical examination, a tricky thing to perform on a cranky animal, yielded with aches of "blubber" disclosed nothing unusual. A stool culture showed no intestinal parasites, reported Dr. Emil Dolensek, veterinarian for the New York Zoological Society, which operates the aquarium.

The whale is now being treated with injections of penicillin pending the results of a bacterial culture taken from her blow hole.

Frances is the first whale to conceive and bear a calf in captivity, but her first offspring, a 200-pounder born in July, 1972, died of a brain

hemorrhage a few minutes after birth. Aquarium officials, who have assumed from Frances's expanded girth and enlarged mammary glands, that she was impregnated again by her mate, Blanchon, are hoping for better luck this time.

### 14-Month Pregnancy

However, the gestation period for whales is about 14 months and it's anybody's guess as to when Frances is due. She has been placed in a separate tank to await the big day.

While he is at it, Dr. Dolensek is also studying the hormone composition of Frances's blood and will compare it to that of Ethel, the aquarium's other female beluga, or white whale, who is thought to still be a virgin. This analysis may confirm Frances's pregnancy, Mr. Flynn said.

Dr. Dolensek noted that it was not unusual for the four belugas to spurn food, even for weeks at a time, for no discernible reason. Mr. Flynn noted that recently Ethel stopped eating for three weeks and did not start again until she was treated with an appetite stimulant.

## Saigon Forces Hit Red Posts Near Capital

Truce Violations Said to Increase

SAIGON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Government planes and heavy artillery pounded positions from which North Vietnamese and Viet Cong gunners were suspected of having lobbed shells into a division base camp north of Saigon, the South Vietnamese military command announced today.

The counter-barrage came after the Saigon command said that Communist gunners had shelled the division base camp at Lai Khe, 25 miles north of the capital, killing five civilians.

The government accused the Communists of 124 cease-fire violations over the 24-hour period which ended at 6 a.m. today. The figure, which included mostly rocket, mortar and artillery attacks, was the highest since Aug. 7.

The Viet Cong accused South Vietnam of launching large-scale "land grabbing operations" in the Central Highlands and in the Mekong Delta and vowed to "fight back."

The statement said that the Saigon government had committed several violations to launch a "large-scale" operation against Viet Cong-controlled areas in Phuoc Long and Quang Duc Provinces in the highlands and in Chau Duc Province in the delta.

### Rash of Fighting

The command said that a government helicopter was shot down by machine-gun fire near Bao Loc, 80 miles northeast of Saigon Sunday and its four crewmembers wounded. A rash of fighting was reported in Dinh Tuong Province, in the southern Mekong Delta, where 14 government positions came under attack, according to the Saigon communiqué.

The command reported that all the attacks were repulsed in the province but that 16 of its soldiers were killed, 14 wounded and 13 were missing. It said that the Communists lost 11 dead.

An explosion ripped up 50 yards of track and killed a child on the Da Nang to Hue train today. Another train was reported blown up near Long Khanh, 30 miles northwest of Saigon, but no one was hurt.

The government said 10 children were wounded when four Viet Cong mortar rounds hit a school in Binh Hoa Province, in the Mekong Delta.

## Untended Locomotive Rolls 80 Miles

ESSEX JUNCTION, Vt., Oct. 23 (AP)—A driverless diesel engine rolled the 80 miles from Rutland to Essex Junction Sunday—at speeds of 5 to 10 miles an hour—before it was detected.

Officials of the Vermont Railway, Inc., said that someone had boarded the locomotive in a Rutland yard and started it onto a main line in the early morning darkness.

Several hours later, Essex Junction police Lt. John Terry, on patrol, saw the unoccupied locomotive pass. He radioed the police station and two other officers intercepted the diesel, jumped aboard and braked it to a halt.

Lt. Terry said the engine was on a track used by passenger trains and might have caused a wreck if undetected.

## Romanian Aide Executed, Took \$111,000 Bribe

BUCHAREST, Oct. 23 (UPI)—Ion Tudora, department chief of an import-export firm, has been executed on charges of undermining the national economy, the national news agency Agerpres said today.

A military court found that while working for the Bucharest firm of Imagex, Mr. Tudora "concluded contracts for the import of farm machinery in conditions that were disadvantageous to the national economy, causing four million lei (\$222,222) damages to the state," the agency said.

Agerpres said Mr. Tudora admitted he received "money and objects of over two million lei (\$111,111)" for his services.

The agency said he had been sentenced to death and a request for pardon had been rejected. The date of the execution was not given.

### UN to Vote on Bissau

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 23 (UPI)—The General Assembly voted 88-7 yesterday to consider whether to recognize Portuguese Guinea as the independent state of Guinea Bissau and declare illegal the presence of Portuguese troops there. There were 20 abstentions—mostly by European and Latin American countries.

## Russia Signs Largest Deal Yet With U.S. Computer Company

MOSCOW, Oct. 23 (UPI)—The Soviet Union announced today its first large deal for American computer technology, a 10-year agreement with Control Data Corp., that U.S. sources said could be worth \$500 million.

While Control Data officials said only that it had signed the pact for scientific and technological cooperation, other American sources said the deal calls for Control Data assistance in setting up plants in the Soviet Union to produce some computer components.

These would be mated to other components produced in the United States, and the finished products would be used here and marketed in third countries.

"This gives Control Data a leg up on all the other computer people trying to do business here," one source said. The Soviet Union lags behind

the United States in computer technology and is barred for strategic reasons from acquiring some advanced U.S. computers. It has made a number of deals for the purchase of American computers in the past, including some with Control Data, but U.S. sources said the new deal is by far the biggest yet signed.

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### Medical Journal Reports

## U.S. Doctors Criticized on Antibiotics Misuse

Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (UPI)—Last week's misuse of antibiotics in a Dallas hospital caused Americans needless deaths, a British doctor said, according to doctors' criticisms in the current issues of two respected medical journals.

The doctors criticized their colleagues for prescribing antibiotics for viral infections, and for conditions against which they were ineffective. When antibiotics are used unnecessarily, they said, misuse is inevitable because doctors often treat the wrong drug or prescriber and thereby the correct one in incorrect dose or duration.

In planning the doctors also cited the danger of "blindly" treating a bacterial infection with an antibiotic without taking necessary diagnostic steps. Such improper use of antibiotics, which fail to identify the specific cause of the condition, can adversely affect patients.

Dr. J. H. T. Evans, a British doctor, said the misuse of antibiotics is a "wasteful and dangerous" practice that has led to the production of enough of the eight most commonly used antibiotics to treat two infections for every American each year. An American, on the average, is estimated to have no more than one such illness requiring antibiotic treatment every five years.

The overuse of antibiotics is part of a broader problem, the doctors said, adding that "we are now in an era of explosion in the use of all drugs."

### An Editorial

An editorial in the Oct. 15 issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association assailed the overuse of antibiotics as an "unnecessary expenditure for patient care" at a time when rising costs and the complexities of modern medicine have combined to strain the nation's health-care budget.

In an accompanying article, the American Society for Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics stressed a series of general principles for doctors to follow to avoid superinfections, the creation of drug-resistant bacteria and other complications by prescribing the proper antibiotic in the correct dose.

Doctors define a superinfection as a second infection caused by bacteria that are resistant to the antibiotic used to treat the first infection.

## Italy Red Union Loosens Ties to Soviet-Led Group

ROME, Oct. 23 (UPI)—Italy's strongest labor organization formally loosened its ties with the Soviet-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions at a congress that ended yesterday in Varna, Bulgaria.

The Communist-controlled Italian General Confederation of Labor obtained authorization from the international federation to change its status from full member to associate member.

Communist labor spokesmen here explained that the switch in the Italian confederation's role in the world federation was sought for the sake of unity with non-Communist trade union movements in Western Europe—especially with Socialist, Social Democratic and Roman Catholic groups.

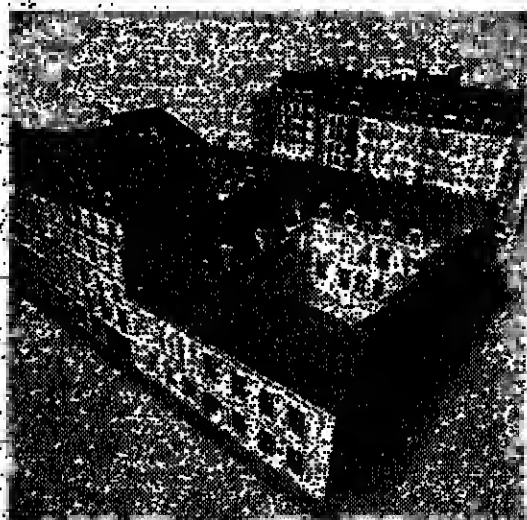
The Italian confederation, which claims a membership of 3.6 million workers, has been closely collaborating with two non-Communist labor movements in Italy, under a "unity of action" pact, since 1968.

It was expected that the confederation would apply for full or associate membership in Western European labor groupings.

## French Gas Prices To Go Up This Week

PARIS, Oct. 23 (Reuters)—French gasoline prices will be increased by up to 10 centimes a liter this week, government sources said today.

The rise, originally scheduled for Nov. 1, had been expected to be limited to around six centimes a liter.



## Le Marais-Bondeville faute historique et luxe moderne c'est le Marais que l'on ressuscite.

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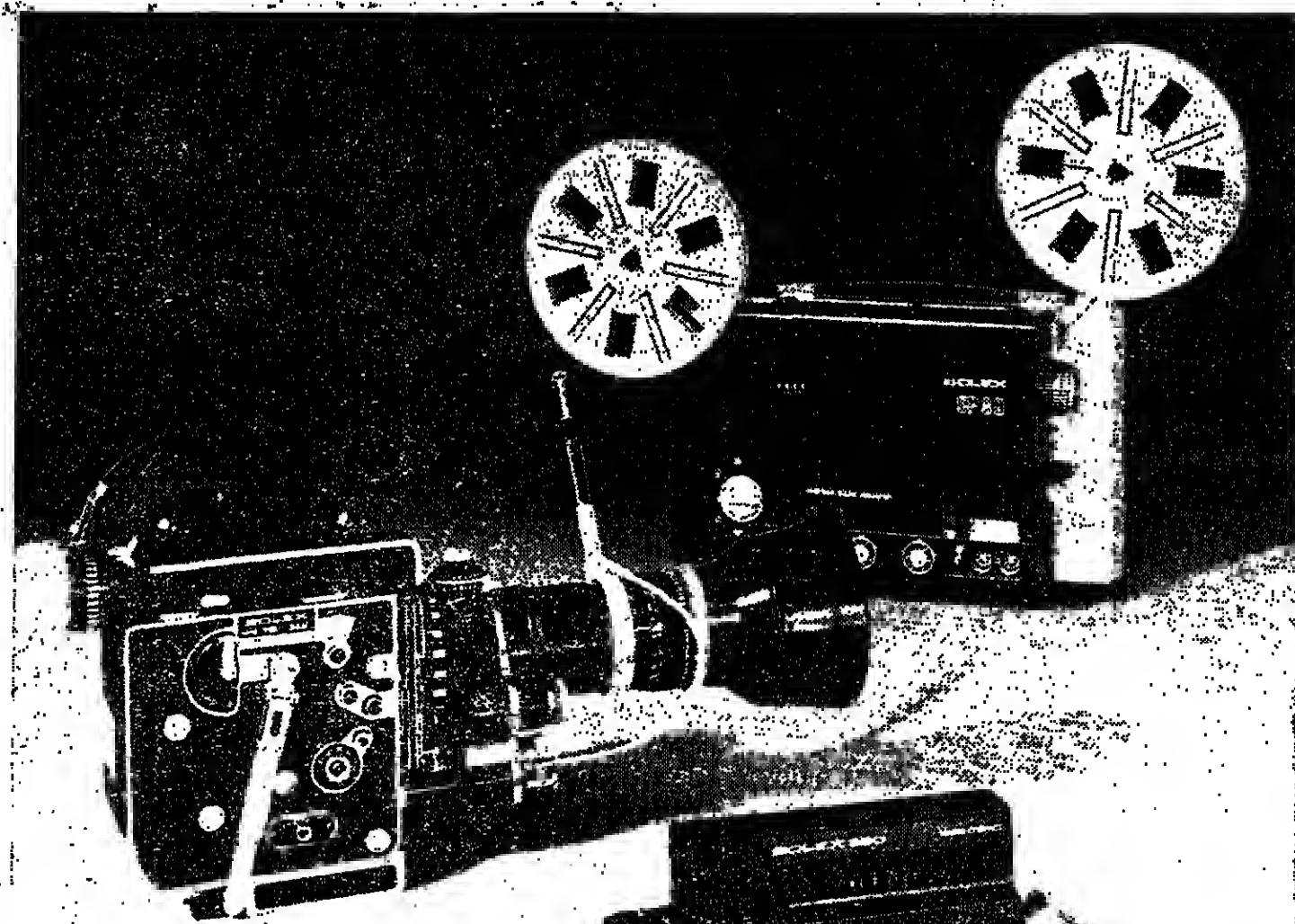


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## Into the Peace Talks

The key to success or failure in this most ambitious Soviet-American peacemaking attempt in the Middle East lies in the last sentence of Monday morning's resolution: "The Security Council... decides that immediately and concurrently with the cease-fire, negotiations start between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices, aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East."

As unequivocally as any diplomatic document could say it, the two superpowers and all the participating members of the Security Council have agreed to inject into the total framework of a peace the long-missing element of negotiations between Arabs and Israelis.

\*\*\*

Gone is the international support for the Arabs' so-called Khartoum formula of 1967, defiantly rejecting negotiations in any form with Israel. Gone is the mistaken belief that the Security Council's Nov. 22, 1967, peacemaking proposals could be "self-implementing," as the Arabs states believed—as if the delineation of "secure and recognized boundaries" could be ordered as automatically as an Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories.

Instead comes a formal recognition that peace cannot be imposed by international fiat, that it must be entered upon freely, willingly and—most important—jointly by all the belligerents. Implementation of this section of the Security Council resolution is just as urgent and just as crucial to peace as implementation of the cease-fire. With-

out such "immediate and concurrent" negotiations, this truce of October 1973 could collapse into the same kind of hostile stalemate that has plagued the peoples of the Middle East for decades past.

Messrs. Brezhnev and Kissinger spanned a world of technical and emotional detail in calling for these negotiations "under appropriate auspices." The Arabs, and the Russians, would presumably like to see the talks confined to a UN format, where Israel could be more easily outnumbered. The Israelis would probably prefer to revive longstanding U.S. offers of mediation and good offices, where they could be more confident of the ground rules in advance. To be meaningful, either method should lead into private and direct talks between Arabs and Israelis, without outside interference.

\*\*\*

President Sadat's latest idea, expressed at the height of fighting last week, was for an international conference at the United Nations. He thus seems fully prepared to send his representatives to the same bargaining table as delegates from Israel. This willingness should be promptly seized upon.

In any case, the auspices and modalities are far less important at this stage than the fact of engaging the talks. Arguments over the diplomatic procedures must not be allowed to delay the opening of negotiations, more than delay over disputed battle lines can be permitted to scuttle the cease-fire.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Crucial Quebec Test

The Quebec election Monday could be fateful not only for that province but for Canada as a nation. The voting for the legislature that Quebec grandly calls the National Assembly will provide a crucial test for separatism—the idea that this province of six million, all but 800,000 of them French-speaking, would fare far better if it declared its independence of Canada.

Not even its intelligent leader, René Lévesque, predicts victory this time for the separatist Parti Québécois. The vital question for Mr. Lévesque will be whether his forces can move up from their 23 percent of 1970 to the 30 percent plus, indicated by a recent opinion poll, and can become the official opposition party for Premier Robert Bourassa's Liberal government.

If the Parti Québécois can make that kind of showing it will unquestionably restore separatism to the status of a live, ongoing issue, of concern not merely to Quebec but to the federal government in Ottawa, to the nine other provinces, and even to Canada's neighbor to the south. It may not happen, but the fact that it is regarded as a definite

possibility is a measure of Mr. Lévesque's success in building a respectable separatist movement.

Separatism seemed in eclipse in 1970 when Mr. Bourassa, at 36, led a rejuvenated Liberal party back to power in Quebec with an overwhelming majority on a platform of ardent federalism. The separatist cause was also blackened that autumn when the Quebec Liberation Front unleashed a campaign of terror, murdering Mr. Bourassa's labor minister and kidnapping a British diplomat.

Mr. Bourassa's young government has an impressive record, especially in economic development. But the premier, who has had his troubles with his fellow Quebec Liberal in Ottawa, Prime Minister Trudeau, is soft-pedaling federalism and touting Quebec's "cultural sovereignty" as an answer to separatism. Another challenge comes from the right-wing Creditistes under the demagogic Yvon Dupuis. It will tell a lot about Quebec's future whether the separatists or the Creditistes emerge from the election in the important and coveted role of official opposition party.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Fair Shake for Vietnam Veterans

The Education and Training Subcommittee of the House Veterans Affairs Committee last week took a major step toward making benefits for Vietnam veterans considerably more equitable. Studies done recently by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, N.J., and by the National League of Cities and U.S. Conference of Mayors have demonstrated that the educational benefits currently available to veterans of the most recent U.S. war are, in many cases, substantially less generous than those available to veterans at the end of World War II.

This assessment is based on the fact that after World War II, the government, in effect, made payments for books, tuition and other educational fees directly to the colleges and, in addition, paid a single veteran \$75 per month for living expenses. That living expense payment amounted to 35.4 percent of monthly earnings for the average American worker in 1948 and when translated into 1973 terms was roughly equivalent to the \$220 monthly stipend available to Vietnam veterans for all educational and living expenses.

The other major disparity between the benefits available to the Vietnam veteran and those which an older generation received 25 years ago is that the total tuition cost, no matter what the level, was paid after World War II. Since the Vietnam veteran has a fixed monthly amount available for all expenses, poor veterans in states where moderately priced four-year educations are unavailable can't go to college. Thus, veterans living in Pennsylvania, New

Jersey and Ohio, where tuition costs are high, are much worse off than those living in California and Texas, where tuition costs are not yet prohibitive.

The educational training subcommittee recently took up and passed on to the full Veterans Affairs Committee an across-the-board 13.6 percent increase in the basic educational monthly payment and agreed to take up with the full committee an expanded Veterans Administration work-study program. In addition, the subcommittee has agreed to hold separate hearings on a proposal by Rep. William Walsh, R., N.Y., which would supplement tuition costs where they exceed the national average.

All of those steps were clearly in the right direction. Unfortunately, they do not have the full backing of the administration. We think the administration's opposition is unfortunate whether it is taken in the name of economy or because of a desire to get the war behind us and to move on to other things. It seems to us President Nixon struck the right note in his State of the Union message last year when he said, "A grateful nation owes its servicemen and servicewomen every opportunity it can open to them when they return to civilian life. The nation may be weary of war, but we dare not grow weary of doing right by those who have borne its heaviest burdens."

Following that theme, the administration can do nothing but its utmost to turn the positive steps the subcommittee took into legislative realities.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 24, 1898

MADRID—A letter received here from Havana states that the strongest American spirit prevails and is developing with extraordinary rapidity all over the island of Cuba. The ladies of society give evidence of their American sympathies by using decorations for their homes in which the American stars and stripes figure. The letter goes on to say that the Americans will be received with open arms and that home rule is not wanted, but rather annexation to the United States.

#### Fifty Years Ago

October 24, 1923

PARIS—"The modern woman smokes cigarettes and drinks cocktails simply because they have no other use, or have not found another use, for their surplus energy," Mrs. Theodore Parsons, the New York health expert, told the American Women's Club here yesterday during her lecture on scientific brain and body building. Stressing another point she said that "three-fourths of American men are senile at 50 and that is why they make fools of themselves and chase younger women."



## Toward an Open U.S. Foreign Policy

By McGeorge Bundy

WASHINGTON—There are many theories of the American presidency, and the style of the White House changes with every change of administration. But there is one element in the style of the last 10 years which, if I am right, will be profoundly out of place in the next 25 years—the apparent belief that there is an indispensable need for secrecy and loneliness in the conduct of our major international affairs.

This attitude is seldom supported by reasoned argument, and its validity can be questioned even with respect to such interesting special cases as diplomacy toward China, the Soviet Union and Vietnam. An important element in the agenda of the nation could be a careful review of the real importance or lack of importance of the attitudes toward secrecy which developed in the generation marked by the opening of the nuclear age and the fears of the cold war, and which have reached their extreme point in arguments offered by President Nixon in defense of his Plumbiers. My own strongly held belief is that such a study would demonstrate the number of matters which need to remain secret or even confidential but a short space of time is exceedingly small, and that the balance of national advantage, both at home and abroad, rests with a presumption in favor of openness.

### Vietnam Lessons

Because the subject is one with which for a time I was closely engaged, and because its history is frequently cited as evidence of overweening strength in the presidency, let me here suggest that my argument may be most plainly demonstrated by the history of our deeply troubling engagement in the Vietnam war. There are many lessons in it, and the mode of learning, at least so far, has more often been hot debate than cool reflection, but my own conviction is that the history of the war in Vietnam, properly understood, will testify not to the dangers of excessive presidential power but to the perils of secretiveness—which is something very different. Seen as a matter of simple power, I think the story of Vietnam will tell more about the weakness and internal division of our government—including its presidency—than about any usurpation of excessive power by anybody. I know from direct experience that between 1961 and 1966 the dominant emotional reaction of the White House to the Vietnam problem was frustration—and while a great part of that sentiment derived from the intractable behavior of both friend and foe in Southeast Asia, a great deal more was the product of division, uncertainty, and a sense of limited ability to control men and events within the executive branch itself. I believe history will conclude that none of our last three presidents has felt fully confident of his capacity to command and control his own subordinates in relation to Vietnam, and that no matter what policy may have been preferable at any stage—further in, faster out, or something in between—that policy would have been better managed if command and control in the executive branch had been stronger. There are particularly significant questions, I think, about the relation between presidents and military men, but there are lessons to be learned elsewhere as well. In this case, as in general, I believe evidence will show that the true fundamental error has been to suppose that isolation, secrecy and surprise are the preconditions of strength. I think all those involved, and especially the last two presidents, would have gained in effectiveness by a more open and confident approach, first to the rest of the executive branch, second to the Congress, and third to the country.

### Secrecy Faulted

So I think it is usually a mistake to suppose that secrecy gives strength to foreign policy. In most cases, I believe, the strong presidency and an open style are not enemies, but friends. I believe this to be true in at least six major areas that are of critical importance. These are, in

no particular order, the executive branch, the Congress, the press, the general public, the interested public, and foreign governments. Without attempting a detailed analysis of these different sectors and their meaning to the presidency, let me suggest some general arguments for openness.

The central requirements for an effective relation with each of these great forces is that there should be a sense of effective two-way communication based on trust. The shape of that trust will vary from one sector to another. In none of the six cases can we exclude the element of principled disagreement, and in none, alas, can a president neglect the possibility of betrayal. But the right objective, in each case, must be the establishment, and the zealous maintenance, of a process of communication that is mutually reinforcing.

The president and the press, to take a relatively simple but lively example, are natural adversaries every day, on the shallow plans of short-lived secrets. They can also be deeply opposed to each other on major issues of policy, though the press will rarely be monolithic on any large question. But the president who perceives the press as intrinsically his enemy is a president who has condemned himself to an isolation that limits the strength of his office.

But the two most immediate areas of concern for the advocates of openness are the relations between the presidency and the executive branch and the relations between the executive branch and the Congress. These relations in any administration are sensitive and complicated. Representative government, in Theodore Low's words, is "the most complex and delicate type of political organization that has yet been seen in world history," and in the American case the problem is compounded by our constitutional and institutional commitment to the separation of powers. The difficulties here are legion, and the more important the more they are in foreign affairs. It is extremely easy for presidents, senators and foreign policy professionals (whether in the State Department, the Pentagon or the Treasury) to give up on the complexity and difficulty of those relations and to try to "go it alone." But that does not work—not in this long run.

### Unwise

It is particularly unwise, I think, for the presidency to give up on the executive branch, and that happens to be one that has been most conspicuous in recent years. Seen from the White House, the bureaucracy can be a most irritating institution, and there are interesting special reasons why it may be even more irritating to Republican than to Democratic presidents. But to surrender to this irritation is at least as self-defeating, and mutually surviving, as to accept a relation of distant and hostile mistrust with the press. The right way to deal with the bureaucracy, at least in the field of foreign affairs, is to get close to it, and to build persistently and sympathetically on its own almost instinctive desire to turn toward the sunlight of presidential leadership.

### Letters

#### Mixed Values

At one of my most private moments, I close the doors and windows, not without neglecting to insure that my humble Left Bank apartment is not "bugged," and then, and only then, I proceed to read aloud newspaper articles with the immediate intention of making a seemingly divinely forbidden improvement of the pronunciation of my English, perhaps more precisely of my "Japlish."

It would be pleasant if we could say that a new policy of openness would resolve all our difficulties. But to see how much trouble remains we have only to look at the problem which currently faces our government in the Middle East. Here for the fourth time since 1948 there is open warfare, and the difficult and delicate effort to contain the struggle and to achieve a ceasefire is one in which the President and his principal advisers cannot be expected to disclose all that they are doing and saying, both in the Middle East and outside it. Moreover, the situation itself, as it evolves from one day to the next, will be of critical importance in shaping the next moves of every government. So far, at least, it appears that this evolution may be both slower and more costly for all than was the case in the six-day war of 1967. But as one of those who was at work in the White House during that crisis, I know how inescapably both battlefield news and private diplomatic communications are a necessary part of the conduct of policy at such a time. Thus both the sensitivity of what is said and done and the speed with which the situation changes do combine to enforce upon the President a special responsibility.

Yet precisely because it is so important and so dangerous, this situation does emphasize again the requirement that our basic policy here as elsewhere runs grave risks of failure if it does not rest upon informed and general public support. And so we must ask the deeper question whether the President's conduct of affairs in the present crisis can be said to rest upon such an agreed national sentiment. The question is not an easy one. It is not hard to frame an American view of the Middle East that will command broad support if we use phrases that are broad enough to encompass our hopes and thin enough to leave our real obligations undefined. Thus we are for peace, and we believe in the independence and security of all the peoples in the Middle East. We favor justice for refugees and secure boundaries, and the President is able to write in each of his annual reports of our concern for friendship with all, and our responsible support for a negotiated settlement. This much is easy. But behind the generalities there are much harder questions. The most important and the most sensitive of these turns on the degree to which the United States has become an indispensable force in assuring the survival of Israel. This has never, so far, become a question of direct American military engagement, and no American government has even had to decide exactly what it would do or not do to prevent the destruction of that extraordinarily gallant and determined country. But at the lesser level of providing essential military supplies, usually by direct sale but sometimes on more favorable terms, the U.S. government, through five administrations, has made military equipment available in such quantities and at such times as were necessary, in our own view, to preserve the military balance in the area.

The most candid expressions of this policy have been those of the present administration, which has repeatedly announced its determination to do what is necessary to maintain that military balance. But what we now have to face is that any action by us to maintain balance, in the current situation, may have graver consequences than ever before. The danger has more to do with forces in the Middle East itself than with any threat of great-power confrontation, simply because there are powerful forces—including those of geography—which limit the hazard of such confrontation. But the forces at work within the Middle East are now such that they may confront this country with extremely grave choices, and I do not believe that our government has yet offered the kind of open leadership, on this subject, which would lay the necessary basis for effective future policy. It is one thing to talk about "military balance" in reports which are read only by specialists, and it is another to enlist the American people in the acceptance of the possible consequences of perseverance in this policy.

It is possible, of course, that events will not force our government to very hard choices in this field, and I repeat that it is understandable from the diplomatic standpoint that the government should prefer to play its difficult hand quietly. In 1967 the Johnson administration said as little as possible in public while the fighting lasted, and nothing at all about the military balance. Even then, however, the repercussions from our association with Israel were severe, if temporary. I think it would be most serious this time, and I think our public is less prepared, if only because the six-day war came at the end of a prolonged international crisis which had aroused both attention and sympathies throughout the country.

So I think there is a rapidly growing need for a comprehensive and authoritative exposition of our policy toward the Middle East, and that credible press conferences and back-channel conversations with journalists will no longer do the job. My point is not that I know just what should be said, or just when. My point is rather that quite a lot needs to be said, to us and to the world, and that no policy which requires public support can be sustained without such exposition. For all too many years we have lacked the kind of open leadership, at the top, for which I plead. In the last eight months we have seen disarming revelations of mistrust and suspicion at the highest levels. And even when there have been great achievements, as in our new relations with China and Russia, and in our effective self-extraction from Vietnam, the accompanying explanations have often fallen short of candor. It is time for all of us—in or out of office, in or out of politics, in or out of any party—to appeal to what is still our government to accept the charge of moving out great affairs into the open once again. It will not be easy, but it is the one sure path to a renewal of strength not only for the nation but for the President himself.

Mr. Bundy was national security adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. He is now president of the Ford Foundation. This article was excerpted by The Washington Post from an address to the St. Louis Council on World Affairs.

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## How Peking Is Avoiding Inflation

By C. L. Sulzberger

SHANGHAI—Exactly half a century ago history's most disastrous inflation wiped out the German economy. In October 1923, one U.S. penny could purchase 625,000 paper marks. Now most nations are again frightened by an uncontrollable leap in prices. Prof. John Valsey writes in International Currency Review: "This current inflation is steadily accelerated toward the take-off point of hyper-inflation." One country more than any other because of its deliberate quest for autarky and its curiously self-sufficient monetary system is the People's Republic of China. A Peking magazine claims: "China is now a country free of domestic and foreign debts. The People's Republic is completely free of the inflation and chaotic financial conditions characteristic of old China."

There are various reasons for this and Shanghai, the pre-revolutionary financial center, is a good observation point. China's only two foreign banks have kept offices open here ever since the Japanese occupation ended in 1945. Each is represented by hut one Englishman plus Chinese assistants: the Chartered Bank of London and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

All told, eight foreign banks are authorized by Peking to do business with China. None of these are American, as yet, but the six without Shanghai offices, including Pakistan and Swiss institutions, function mainly from New York. Foreign banks here are not permitted to straighten out bureaucratic red tape involving letters of credit for purchases of Chinese exports.

The main financial institutions are the People's Bank, with branches all over this country, which takes savings deposits and issues checking accounts to co-operative shops; and the Bank of China, concerned with trade, having branches in all main Chinese cities—Hong Kong, London and soon in Beirut. The People's Bank gives interest rates of what appear to be 2.7 percent and 1.9 percent on long-term and short-term deposits. I say "appear" because officials' statements to me on this were confused in translation.

The yuan—China's equivalent of the dollar—has remained steady. Prices have mounted in goods involving foreigners—perhaps to obtain more foreign currency. But the value of basic commodities and markets for all Chinese is unchanged. Nobody knows how much money is in circulation or what gold or foreign currency reserves are. This information is withheld. But there seems to be some link between the yuan and the value of East Europe's Comecon bloc money. Britain's pound sterling has depreciated against the yuan by 30 percent during 18 months. I discussed these questions in general terms with three representatives of the Chinese Academy of Sciences' Institute of Economics in Peking: Li Chien-wei, Hsu Li-chang and Miss Cheng-li.

Li said: "Unlike the West, our money mostly relies on commodities produced by our own national industries; and all our enterprises belong to the state. Currency in circulation is calculated against the amount of commodities produced to prevent imbalance. Therefore we don't have to issue notes to make up for financial deficits."

He explained that the state sold products abroad ignoring world prices and either taking a profit or deliberately absorbing a loss for reasons of over-all economic convenience. Since China finished paying its debt to the Soviet Union in 1965 (amounting to about \$1.7 billion) it has owed nothing abroad except short-term commercial loans in the form of "deferred payments." These usually carry interest charges of about 5 percent.

The state owns everything except citizens' few personal possessions like clothing and except private peasant plots in communes, amounting to about 6 percent of arable land. It doesn't rely on taxes to finance itself. Communes pay a collective agricultural tax of 6 percent—which equals the output of private plots. Workers pay no income tax. Their salaries are fixed by the state and factories are all profit to the government—minus production costs including wages.

This system ignores the fluctuation of world market economies and limits China's vast population to very small amounts of cash. But unlike Russia, once a breadbasket which now heavily imports grain, China has become self-sufficient in food and is also now a major giver of aid to developing countries. Moreover, one word that has faded from the national memory is "inflation."











## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## Rockwell and Admiral Plan Merger

Rockwell International Corp. and Admiral Corp. have reached an agreement in principle on the merger of the two companies. The proposal is for the two companies to be merged on the basis of a share of Rockwell common for each share of Admiral common outstanding. The merger would result in a new company with approximately 37.5 million shares of Rockwell and approximately 5.5 million shares of Admiral. The merger would be completed in April 1974. Under the proposed merger, Admiral shareholders would receive \$18.50 for each share of Admiral common, with annual sales of about \$480 million. Rockwell would receive \$22.50 for each share of Rockwell common, with annual sales of about \$2.2 billion.

## Canada Firm Bids for U.K. Concern

A Canadian firm, Canada Corp., has announced that it is planning to acquire a 50 percent stake in the U.K. concern, Lamin Industries, of Britain. The company, which is based in Toronto, Ontario, has been in negotiations with Lamin for some time. Lamin is a leading manufacturer of laminated glass and is currently owned by a group of British investors. Canada Corp. is a public company and its shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The acquisition of Lamin would give Canada Corp. a significant presence in the U.K. market for laminated glass.

## Predicts Massive Move Into Dollars

## New, Worse Money Crisis Seen by Banker

By Terry Roberts

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—A leading banker predicted a "worse money crisis" than the one that caused the dollar to fall to a 35-year low.

The banker, who spoke at a conference of the American Bankers Association, said that the dollar's fall was only the beginning of a series of moves that would lead to a massive shift into dollars.

He said that the dollar's fall was a result of a loss of confidence in the U.S. government's ability to manage the economy. He predicted that the dollar would continue to fall and that the U.S. government would be forced to take drastic action to stabilize the currency.

The banker also said that the U.S. government should consider a new monetary policy to deal with the crisis. He suggested that the government should increase the money supply and lower interest rates to stimulate the economy.

He concluded by saying that the dollar's fall was a warning sign of a much larger crisis that was brewing. He urged the U.S. government to take action now to prevent a worse crisis in the future.

## One Dollar—

LONDON (AP)—The late and closing dollar rates for the dollar were:

Oct. 23, 1973

Today's Prev. Chg.

30-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

60-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

90-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

120-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

150-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

180-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

210-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

240-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

270-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

300-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

330-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

360-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

390-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

420-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

450-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

480-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

510-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

540-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

570-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

600-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

630-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

660-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

690-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

720-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

750-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

780-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

810-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

840-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

870-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

900-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

930-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

960-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

990-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

1020-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

1050-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

1080-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

1110-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

1140-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

1170-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

1200-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

1230-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

1260-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

1290-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

1320-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

1350-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

1380-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

1410-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

1440-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

1470-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

1500-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

1530-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

1560-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

1590-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

1620-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

1650-day forward 2.4500 2.4500 — 0.18

## ELF British Unit Seeks Stenol

ELF Petroleum G.B. Ltd., plans to acquire control of Stenol Ltd., a unit of Stenol Ltd. The plan would give ELF Petroleum, a subsidiary of ELF Union, of France, 56.55 percent of Stenol voting rights. Under the plan, ELF would acquire from Stenol all 100,000 deferred shares of Stenol, a petroleum products manufacturer. An offer will be made on behalf of ELF G.B. for all 8 percent participating preferred ordinary shares of Stenol at 115 pence a share. Stenol directors say they consider the terms of the offer "fair and reasonable" and will recommend its acceptance.

## Japan, Europe Investments Trust

Daiwa Securities Co. has agreed to form a joint investment trust, to be called European International Fund, with Banque Nationale de Paris, Dresdner Bank, and Hill Samuel Investment Management Co. Shortly after the signing of a formal contract, scheduled to Tokyo this month, the four firms will establish a management company in Luxembourg, capitalised at 8 million Luxembourg francs, and owned equally by the four firms for the trust. Daiwa officials say, the management firm will begin selling the fund in February or March next year, with an initial subscription goal of more than 6 billion yen, they say. A substantial portion of the fund is expected to be offered in Japan, the officials add.

## Treasury Plans Study Of Securities Industry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Treasury plans a broad study of the nation's financial markets as the first step in an expected Nixon administration effort to help shape sweeping changes in the securities industry.

While final details have not been worked out yet, Treasury officials say the study, which is expected to be announced soon, should enable the administration to develop policies and possible legislation that will modernize securities markets by encouraging regulatory and structural changes designed to make the markets more efficient.

"We have been concerned with the problems that Wall Street and the financial markets have encountered over the last several years," a Treasury official said. He noted the brokerage house back-office problems of the late 1960s and the recent Wall Street profit pinch that forced a large number of firms out of business. Treasury officials believe that, as a result of these problems, competition in the brokerage industry has been reduced.

Although the Securities and Exchange Commission and several congressional committees are moving ahead with plans to reorganize the stock markets, the Nixon administration has not played an active role in these developments, partly because it does not have a cohesive view on important questions of market structure and regulation.

## Firm Position Expected

"A firm administration position" on these problems "will hopefully evolve from this study" by the end of December, according to one official.

Officials tentatively plan a series of meetings with representatives of a cross section of the securities and money-management industries. They will discuss domestic and international capital markets, and the commodities markets.

Among other things, the groups will consider the impact in the capital markets of such things as the increasing amount of money controlled by institutions, the expanding efforts of banks to attract deposits, and the growing importance of the money market.

The speculative reflow of funds into the dollar, he said, "might very well dwarf the \$12 billion that fled from the dollar nine months ago." We should bear in mind that upstream behind the jerry-built dam I referred to earlier, there's an estimated \$100 billion in short-term funds."

## Japan to Discuss Export Controls With Europeans

TOKYO, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Japan will hold separate talks with five European nations on quotas for exports of electronic appliances to them, it was announced today.

The Trade Ministry said talks would start in Italy next week in an effort to gain removal of an emergency restriction on Japanese exports—limited to 225,000 units from March until this December. The ministry said Japan planned to propose quantitative curbs of its own if Italy withdrew the restriction. Industry sources said Italy was only a minor market but it was feared other West European countries might follow the Italian example.

The Japan Electronic Industry Association said talks would be held in London in mid-November on 1974 quotas for television set exports to Britain.

Japan has voluntarily kept sales down to 220,000 black and white sets and 275,000 color sets this year.

It wants to expand the quota next year but expects the British industry to demand even tighter curbs.

The Trade Ministry also announced Japan will shortly reopen stalled governmental talks with Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg on a request for electronic appliances export curbs.

## U.S. Car Fuel Needs Set to Rise 6.3 Percent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—U.S. consumption of motor fuel is expected to increase 6.3 percent this year, despite the gasoline shortage of late spring and summer, the Federal Highway Administration said Monday.

The country is on the way to a 7 or 8 percent increase, the agency added, until the shortages cause cutbacks. The consumption rate rose 7.7 percent in 1972.



Robert K. Swanson

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

The chairman and chief executive of General Mills Europe Ltd., Robert K. Swanson, has been elected group vice-president of General Mills Inc.

First National City Bank has named Eric C. Andersen, vice-president, as director general for the Benelux countries. Mr. Andersen is headquartered in Brussels.

David L. Askren, a vice-president of Chemical Bank, has been named deputy head of the bank's activities in Italy. Chemical Bank, which currently has a representative office in Milan, will open a full service branch early next year.

## Wall St. Rallies Sharply On Nixon's Tape Action

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (NYT).—Stock prices rallied sharply today in late trading, bounding ahead on the news that President Nixon had agreed to turn over the Watergate tapes to Federal District Judge John Sirica.

This sudden development, reversing a previous position by the White House, came at a time when trading had been slow and nervous. On Wall Street, as elsewhere in America, there was talk earlier of the possible impeachment of the President—a prospect that did nothing to soothe the nerves of investors.

The turnaround was electric and it produced a burst of activity. Gains were sharp, the rally. At 2:30 p.m., when the news carried the first dispatch, the Dow Jones Industrial Average was behind by about 7 points.

Twenty-five minutes later, at 2:55 p.m., the Dow was ahead by 12 1/2 points, for a swing of more than 19 points. Gains were trimmed in the final half hour with the Dow ending at 866.51, up 5.94 points.

Volume for the session rose to 17.33 million shares from yesterday's slow-paced 14.29 million shares.

Bausch & Lomb, the volume leader, demonstrated the volatility of trading favorites in today's suddenly energized market. It swung between a high of 60 1/4—its best price this year—and a low of 53 1/4 before closing at 56 with a gain of 3 1/2 points. The lowest price this year for Bausch & Lomb was 17 1/8.

The stock has climbed rapidly since the company said earlier in October that demand for its Solisma, a contact lens, was so large that it had suspended shipments to new customers. A week later, the company reported an 83 percent gain in operating profits for the third quarter.

Also active and on the upbeat were National Cash Register, American Telephone & Telegraph, and American International. American Telephone's revenue growth rate is averaging about 10 percent so far this year, but it is "beginning to top off," Mr. Debutts added.

He said, however, it will be more for the full year than the company's recent average growth rate of 8.2 percent annually.

Mr. Debutts estimated that by the end of 1973 the company will have received over \$700 million in rate increases, about the same as it received in 1972.

## Exports by U.S. Increase by 35% In Last 8 Months

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—U.S. exports ran at an annual rate of \$65.2 billion in the first eight months of 1973, up 35 percent from a year ago, Secretary of Commerce Frederick B. Dent said today.

He told a meeting of the Financial Executives Institute here that, based on estimates of energy demands, the projected U.S. trade deficit in energy could conceivably be in the range of \$20 billion to \$25 billion by 1980.

Mr. Dent added that in order to achieve a balance in international payments positions by the mid-1970s, a foreign trade surplus of \$7.5 billion will be required to offset capital outflows.

He said the Middle East war has caused "serious disruption" of the flow of the oil supplies to Western markets, with over 2 million barrels daily temporarily lost.

He added that the cutback moves by Arab states and their embargoes on shipments to the United States could amount to a reduction of approximately 50,000 barrels daily.

## Japan Car Production

TOKYO, Oct. 23 (AP)—Japanese auto output totaled 609,173 units in September, up 10.6 percent from a year earlier, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said today.

September's output was the highest since 1968, when it reached 609,173 units. The association said that the increase was due to a combination of factors, including a rise in demand for cars and a decline in the number of cars imported from other countries.

## Important announcement from UDDFIM, Delle, France



## PRODUCTION OF MICA PAPER SAMICA TO BE DOUBLED

Big investment program to ensure continued leadership in fast expanding electrical

## Insulation market

UDDFIM (S.A. des Usines Dielectriques de Delle et du Pli Isolant Moderne), leading French supplier of insulation products and wires to the electrotechnical industry, is investing heavily to double production of its mica paper Samica.

With its Samica, UDDFIM was, in 1948, the first in the world to produce a mica paper. Since then it has become one of the most important elements in electrical insulation and, along with pure mica, the only one capable of insulating high voltage machines.

Samica is a thin, uniform and continuous sheet made from mica pulp. The principal products made from it are:

Samicanites (inserts between collector segments in motors, heating elements in irons, toasters, etc.); Samicafoliums (insulation of coils for large generators); Samina Tapes (insulation of elementary conductors of motor sections, of rotor coils for traction motors, etc.).

Making the announcement, UDDFIM General Manager Mr. H.-U. Graf said: "UDDFIM has always been the leader in this market and we intend to keep it that way. Our forecasts show that this big new investment in Samica will give

us the capacity to absorb the expected expansion in world demand over the next years."

UDDFIM, of Delle, France, specializes in offering complete systems of electrical insulation, with guaranteed compatibility between products. It is a member of an international group of companies with plants at Breitenbach, Switzerland, Milan, Italy, as well as at Delle. Employing 1,300 people and with a large sales/distribution network covering the whole of France and points abroad, UDDFIM also conducts a very large export business.

**UDDFIM** Direction Générale, 90100 Delle, France. Tel.: (84) 2911 41. Direction Commerciale, 27 Rue de la Vistule, Paris-13e, France. Tel.: 336.10.20.

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